UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION V

DATE: JUL 13 1983

SUBJECT: Emergency Action at Chemical Mineral Reclamation Cleveland Ohio

FROM: William H. Sanders III, Director
Environmental Services Division

TO: Henry D. Van Cleave, Acting Director
Emergency Response Division (WH-548-B)

The on-scene coordinator's report on the emergency action at Chemical Mineral-Cleveland initiated December 23, 1981 and concluded May 25, 1982 is attached. The report follows the format prescribed in the National Contingency Plan.

More than 1600 drums of flammable solvent waste were removed from a waste reprocessing facility closed after a fire.

Mr. Joseph Fredle,OSC, undertook the action at a project expenditure of $443,885.88.

The site is not listed on the National Priority List.

William H. Sanders III, Director

Attachment

cc: Robert Schaefer
Bill Constantelos
Kenneth Schultz OEPA

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR'S REPORT
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CHEMICAL MINERAL RECLAMATION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

REGION V SUPERFUND PROJECT NO. 08

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION V
EASTERN DISTRICT OFFICE
25089 CENTER RIDGE ROAD
WESTLAKE, OHIO 44145

MAY 1983

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

This report documents the response action initiated by the United States Government at the Chemical Mineral Reclamation site in Cleveland, Ohio. The format of the report follows the outline specified in the National Contingency Plan.

Joseph J. Freele, On-Scene Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region V, Eastern District Office
25089 Center Ridge Road
Westlake, Ohio 44145
(216) 835-5200

I. SUMMARY OF EVENTS

A. Location

The Chemical Mineral Reclamation (CMR) site is located on the near west side of Cleveland, Ohio (see Figure 1) at 3418 Crescent Avenue. It is bordered by the Memorial Shoreway West to the west and the Old Cuyahoga River Bed to the north. A boat marina is located directly across the river from the site, and a company called Universal Rebuilding had offices adjacent to the site. The Cleveland Plain Dealer Publishing Company owned the site and leased it to Mr. Rodney Cronin. Mr. Cronin used the site to store waste chemicals. He moved from the original place of business while under a court order to clean up his original operation.

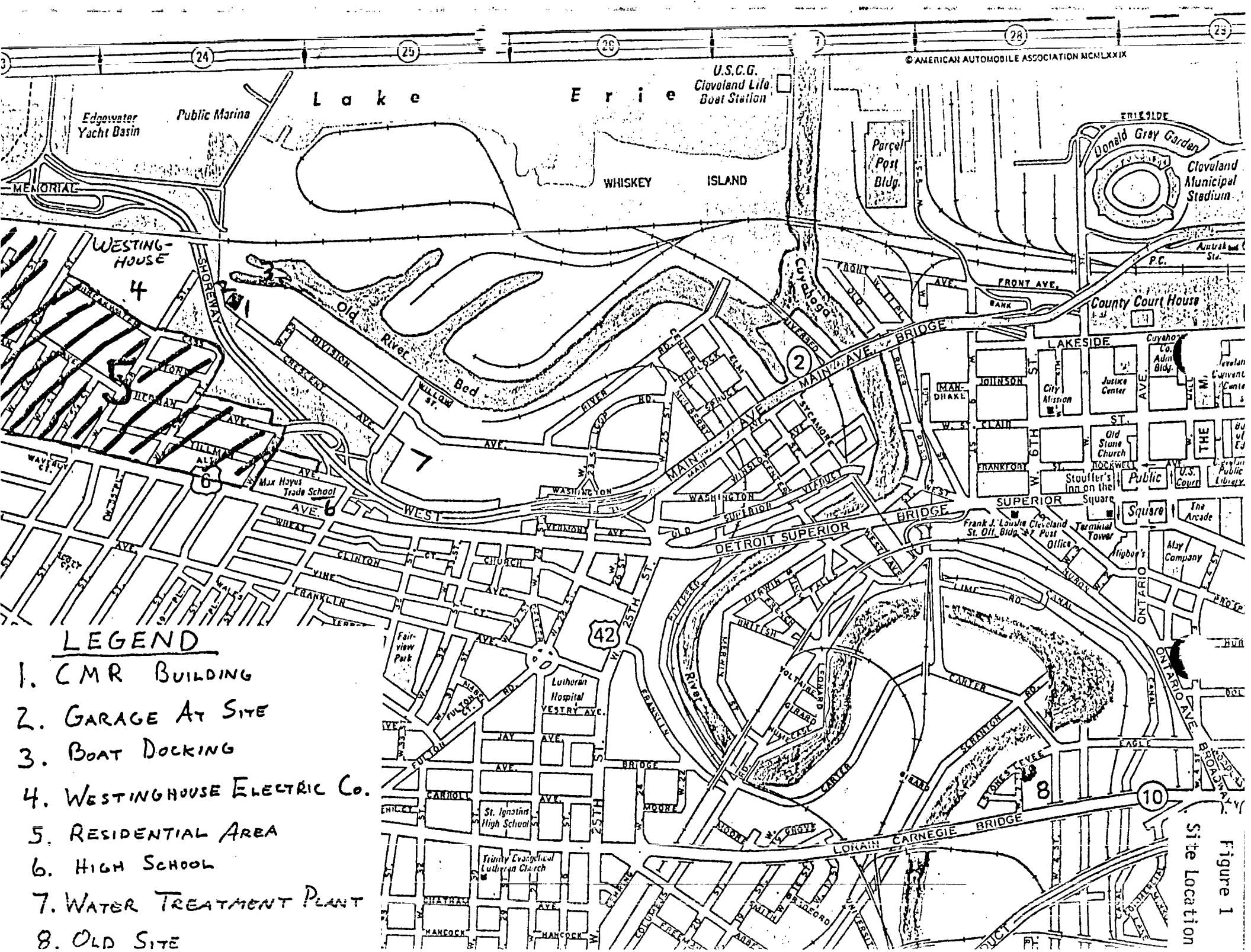
B. Initial Situation

When first discovered, CMR was located at 421 Stones Levee in the Cleveland "Flats" (see Figure 1). A fire occurred at 601 Stones Levee on March 18, 1979, just next door to the original site.

On March 21, 1979, the USEPA, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Cleveland Fire Department, and the Ohio EPA conducted a walk-through inspection of CMR's 421 Stones Levee site (see Appendix B). Mr. Rodney Cronin arrived on scene during the inspection and explained that he had from 2,000 to 3,000 55-gallon drums of solvent and roof tars in addition to chemicals such as acetates, butyls, ketone chains, toluene, xylene, zinc, chloride, and atimony oxides stored at the site. Mr. Cronin explained that he was storing the material for eventual reclamation. The storage warehouse was rundown, with all windows and doors broken. The warehouse had drums stacked to the ceiling and a material, which Mr. Cronin identified as lining material, was spilled on the floor and ground outside the warehouse. All floor drains and sewers in this building had been blocked. A sample of the lining material was obtained during this inspection. Many almost-empty drums were also noted in storage behind this building.

On March 27, 1979, the Ohio EPA, the USEPA, and the County Health Department conducted a follow-up inspection of CMR's Stones Levee site which led to the discovery of about 2,000 more drums of solvents and resins in the back of 601 Stones Levee. (See Ken Harsh's 3/29/79 report in Appendix B). Other drums were stored in a broken-down trailer on scene. In addition, piles of various materials were discovered on the grounds, while piles of resinous substances and puddles of oil were evident. It was noted that runoff from a large pile of calcium compounds, paint resins, and solid antimony compounds could possibly pose a threat to the nearby Cuyahoga River during severe rainstorms.

On April 20, 1979, the Cleveland Fire Department sent Mr. Cronin, via certified mail, a list of violations of their Municipal Ordinances apparent at CMR's Stones Levee site. Mr. Cronin was notified to abate these violations or to file an appeal with the Cleveland Board of Building Standards by May 20, 1979.



LEGEND

1. CMR Building
2. Garage At Site
3. Boat Docking
4. Westinghouse Electric Co.
5. Residential Area
6. High School
7. Water Treatment Plant
8. Old Site

Figure 1 Site Location

On May 7, 1979, the USEPA collected samples to verify the types of materials stored at the site. In general, the analysis verified Mr. Cronin's description of solvents such as acetone, trichloroethylene, and carbon tetrachloride being present in the drums sampled. The results can be found in Appendix A.

On July 11, 1979, Federal Judge John Manos ordered CMR to cease accepting hazardous and solid waste for storage at its Stones Levee site, to adequately ventilate its facilities, to cease storage of waste in containers not meeting OSHA standards, and to separate drums containing flammable waste from those containing oxidizable material. Mr. Cronin then began the slow process of cleaning up the site under the supervision of the U.S. Attorney's Office. Then in late 1979, CMR moved its operation from the Stones Levee sites to 3418 Crescent Avenue in Cleveland. The disposal of chemicals continued from that location until July 2, 1980 when a fire was set to CMR's Crescent Avenue warehouse. The fire was confined to the mixing-vat area of the building, but it caused a major air pollution problem that required temporarily closing the Memorial Shoreway West. After the fire, Judge Manos ordered Mr. Cronin to stay off the site until he could produce a written clean up plan that met with the court's approval. But before the court order, Mr. Cronin did construct a small dike around the vat area at the request of the Coast Guard. This was to prevent the vat contents from entering the river if the building collapsed; however, the dike was not constructed very well.

C. City of Cleveland Response

After the fire, the city condemned the building for demolition. But the building could not be demolished because one side was full of hundreds of containers of chemicals, and the other side had six vats full of a mixture of chemicals, water from the fire fighting effort, and building material from the roof of the building that had partially collapsed. The city was concerned that the rest of the building would collapse on the chemicals, so the demolition department hired a contractor to remove all of the drums from the building and stage them outside on plastic sheets. During the period between July and October 1980, the Cleveland Division of Air Pollution Control had their chemist inspect each container to determine what was in each one according to physical properties. A total of 1,597 containers were inspected, ranging in size from 5 to 55 gallons. Materials found were paints, solvents, tar, grease, and resins. On September 29, 1980, a composite sample of the vats was collected by the city and sent to CRL for PCB analysis. On October 24, 1980, the analysis found 10 ppm of PCBs in the composite sample. Thus, each individual vat was again sampled by the city on November 26, 1980 and sent along with composite samples of 7 groups of drums from the site to the CRL for PCB analysis. On February 9, 1981, the analytical results were received and showed none of the samples to contain more than 50 ppm PCBs. (See Appendix A for results). The city then approached a waste oil reclaimer to take the material in the vats for recycling, but they were not interested.

It should also be noted that after the Superfund cleanup was complete, the city of Cleveland Demolition Department did demolish the building during the summer of 1982. This action left the site as it presently stands - a vacant lot.

D. U.S. Coast Guard Response

During the July 2, 1980 fire, the USCG did respond to monitor the situation. On July 3rd, after the fire was put out by the Cleveland Fire Department, the USCG inspected the site and determined that there was no "imminent threat" to navigable waters; thus, they were not able to use 311(k) funds for any type of cleanup.

In order to reevaluate the situation, a meeting of the RRT was called by the U.S. Coast Guard and attended by representatives of the U.S. Attorney's Office, the USEPA, Ohio EPA, and the City of Cleveland Air Pollution Control Division and Department of Law on February 27, 1981. The RRT concluded that an imminent and hazardous threat to navigable waters now existed at CMR and that expenditure of Sec. 311(k) funds to abate the threat was justified. The threat identified included overflow and leakage from six 3,500 gallon vats on site, storage of approximately 2,000 drums containing various substances, and ground saturation with possible migration of substances spilled during the preceding eight months. In addition, at this meeting, a request for 311(k) funding was granted through Project No. 210036 with a ceiling of $10,000. These monies were to be used for preliminary sample analysis and first aid abatement efforts for prevention of flow of product to the Cuyahoga River. The Coast Guard provided the OSC. The Plain Dealer Publishing Company verbally refused to accept responsibility for the cleanup when approached by the USCG.

Between March 27, 1981 and April 13, 1981, the Coast Guard worked with Wiseman Oil Company to remove an estimated 10,500 gallons of flammable solvents from the vats and some of the drums on the site. This work was done by Wiseman Oil Company at no cost to the government because the material was recycled.

On June 9, 1981, Mr. Cronin was given an opportunity in writing by the Coast Guard to finish cleaning up of the site. He verbally accepted responsibility for the project, but no results ensued. Thus, on July 1, 1981, a second letter was sent by the Coast Guard notifying Mr. Cronin of the conditions under which he would be allowed to clean up the facility. No reply was received from Mr. Cronin.

Between July and September 1981, vandalism at CMR resulted in the dumping of approximately 30 drums of chemicals onto the ground in the yard area. Contents were identified as resins and paint residues. The material generally solidified upon exposure with no apparent runoff to water. In addition, youths were caught inhaling fumes from drums of unknown substances. The Plain Dealer contracted to have cement poured over the tops of approximately 300 drums at the site to secure them.

On October 13, 1981, the USCG terminated their removal activities under Sec. 311(k) funding. The site was then turned over to the USEPA for Superfund action.

E. USEPA Response

On October 23, 1981, the USEPA issued a list of the top 114 waste sites in the nation to be addressed by Superfund; CMR was one of them. Because of the appearance of this site on that list, and since the USCG had turned the site over to the USEPA, the OSC made a site inspection on November 16, 1981. During the inspection of this site, the contents of an additional 25 of the drums in the yard area were found spilled on the ground. Most of the material spilled was either pooled on the ground or had already soaked in, but some of the material could have been washed into the river by rain runoff (see Figure 2).

The rest of the site consisted of approximately 700 drums that had been staged by the city outside of the warehouse with another 700 drums inside the garage area. The vats were about half full of liquids. Thus, on November 19, 1981, a request for $170,000 of immediate removal funds was made (see Polrep 1, Appendix C). After some discussion with USEPA headquarters personnel, a project ceiling of $205,000 was approved on November 20, 1981 to take immediate removal action. Also on November 20, 1981, both Mr. Cronin, the site operator, and the Plain Dealer Publishing Company, the propery owner, were given verbal demands to cleanup the site. The Plain Dealer refused to take action, but Mr. Cronin stated that he would try to develop a written cleanup plan by the deadline of noon November 24, 1981. Mr. Cronin did not contact the OSC by the deadline, thus, on November 25, 1981, a Notice to Proceed was issued by the OSC to Samsel Services Company of Cleveland, Ohio to start sampling drums and to cleanup spilled material on site. As the cleanup proceeded, the additional tasks of compatability testing, removal, and disposal of liquids and solids were also given to Samsel Services Company. Also, due to the past activities of vandals at this site, the OSC decided that security would be necessary to prevent any further problems while the contractor was not working on the site.

On November 30, 1981, the soil, contaminated by previous vandalism, was scraped into a pile and covered. Samples were taken, as the soil was being scraped into the pile, for EP toxicity analysis to evaluate disposal options. On December 31, 1981, the results showed low levels of contamination (see Appendix A), thus, the dirt was able to be disposed of at the Doherty Landfill in Geneva, Ohio on March 30, 1982 as the weather broke.

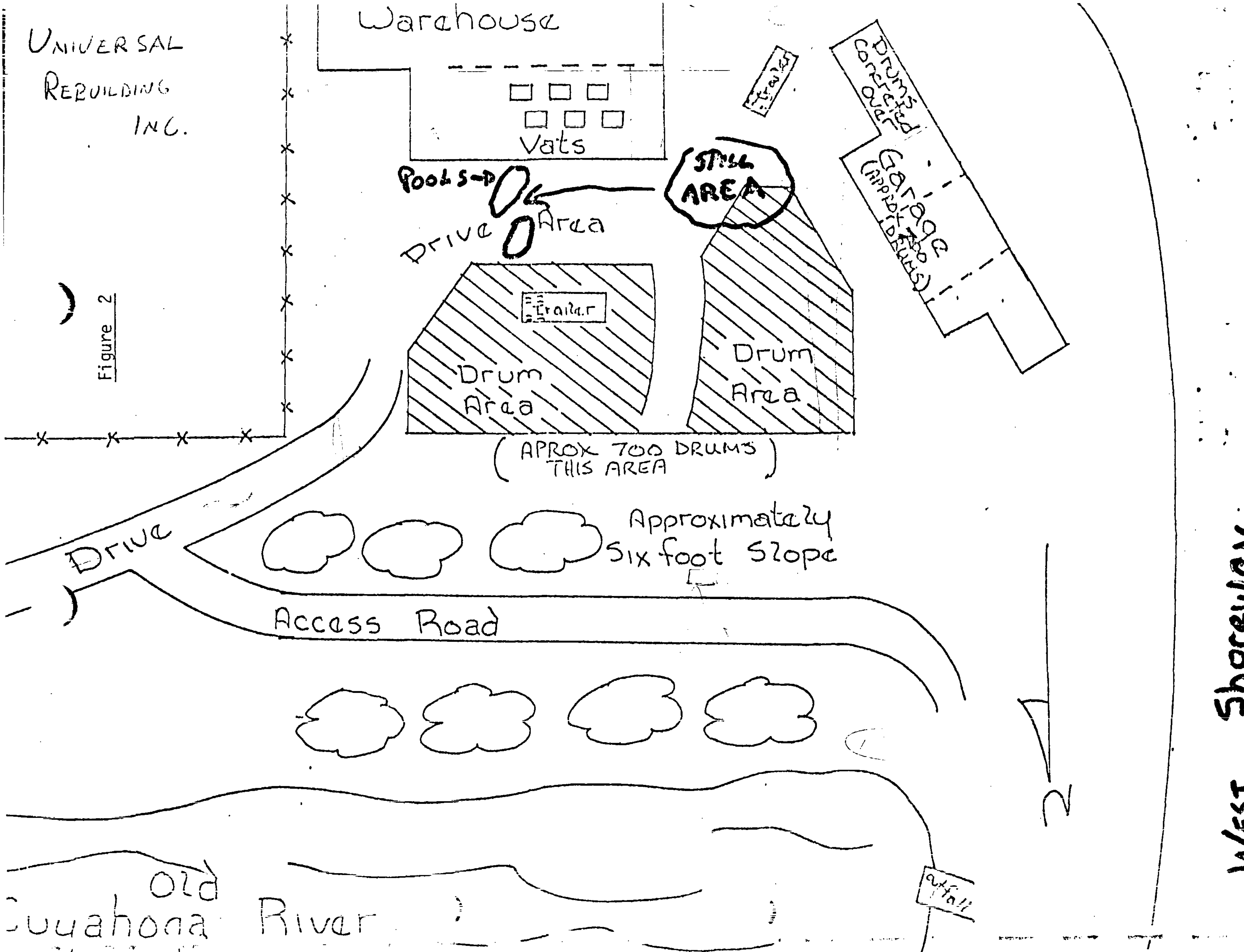
Starting on November 25, 1981, each drum was sampled, starting with the drums that had been moved outside from the warehouse by the city. Next, the drums in the garage area were also sampled. This sampling was completed by December 23, 1981. Compatability testing was done simultaneously with the drum sampling and was completed on February 7, 1982. These compatability tests helped to segregate the waste into categories for disposal purposes. The categories were organic and inorganic with the organic category being broken down into four subcategories of nonchlorinated/nonflammable, chlorinated/nonflammable, chlorinated/flammable, and nonchlorinated/flammable. The drums were then color coded according to their category for easy segregation. The compatability samples were composited by category and sent on March 12, 1982 to be analyzed for disposal parameters.

This analysis was completed by April 1, 1982 and it was found that the chlorinated/nonflammable and nonchlorinated/flammable composite samples contained PCB concentrations between 10 and 50 ppm. Thus, a drum-by-drum analysis had to be done on the drum samples collected in November and December 1981 from those two categories to locate the PCB-contaminated drums. Six drums containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs were found out of the 730 drums analyzed. These six drums were overpacked and sent to the Rollins Environmental Services incinerator in Deer Park, Texas on May 24, 1982.

All of the other organic liquid was pumped into tankers for shipment to the Rollins Environmental Services incinerator in Bridgeport, New Jersey. There was a total of 25,500 gallons of organic liquid sent to Bridgeport during the cleanup in five separate loads. Two loads left on May 3, 1982, another two loads were shipped on May 24, and the last load left the site on May 25, 1982. Also, 4,000 gallons of inorganic liquids removed from the vats and some of the drums were sent to Alchemtron in Cleveland on May 20, 1982 for pretreatment before discharging to the sanitary system. Sludge from the vats was drummed, solidified, and sent to the Fondessy Landfill along with the sludges left in the drums. A total of 1,260 drums were disposed of at the Fondessy Landfill leaving the site in 24 shipments between April 19 and May 25, 1982. It should also be noted that 100 drums of grease were sent to the Doherty Landfill in Geneva, Ohio for disposal on April 9 and 10, 1982. The cleanup was completed on May 25, 1982.

During the cleanup, a number of potential generator names were discovered on some of the drums after they were moved. This information was forwarded to the Region V, Enforcement Division (see memo of August 19, 1982 to Eileen Bloom in Appendix B). Along the same line, it should also be noted that the Ohio EPA located the names of a few other possible generators that can be found in their letter dated August 30, 1982 (see Appendix B).

As the cleanup progressed, cost increases raised the estimate of the job to $455,000. On April 27, 1982, the OSC asked for the first $100,000 increase, and it was approved on May 2, 1982. The second $150,000 increase was asked for on May 13, 1982, and was approved on May 14, 1982. The discovery of PCBs on the site was a major factor for the cost increase. Also, the winter of 1982 was one of the worst in Cleveland's history. With a record snowfall and very cold temperatures, it was impossible to work on the site during January, February, and most of March. The OSC, in retrospect, also believes that the initial cost estimate was low due to a lack of experience and available guidance material in developing such estimates.



Universal
Rebuilding
Inc.
Warehouse
Vats
Trailer
Drums Concreted over
Garage (Approx 150 Drums)
Still Area
Pools
Drive
Area
Figure 2
Trailer
Drum Area
Drum Area
(Aprox 700 Drums This Area)
Approximately Six foot Slope
Drive
Access Road
Old Cuyahoga River
outfall
N
West Shoreway

F. Cost Summary

1. Contractor Costs:

Sampling and compatability testing:

Labor	$ 45,079.00
Equipment	6,829.21
Material	10,340.30
Security	2,448.56
Subtotal	$ 64,697.07

Removal efforts:

Labor	$110,413.25
Equipment	104,023.05
Material	19,833.10
Analysis	22,882.83
Disposal	116,004.29
Security	6,031.66
Subtotal	$379,188.18
Total	* $443,885.88

* These costs are subject to an ongoing audit.

2. USEPA Expenses:**

OSC time from October 1981 through April 15, 1983:

473 hours	$ 7,378.80
Vehicle Cost:	
50 trips at 20 miles per round trip at $.230 per mile	230.00
Monthly vehicle charge (2 months)	282.00
Total	$ 7,890.80

**These represent only OSC costs.

II. Effectiveness of Removal Actions

Removal actions taken by Mr. Cronin, the site operator, were slow and questionable. After the July 2, 1980 fire, a federal judge ordered Mr. Cronin to stay off the site. The property owner took only minimal security actions at the site. The city removed the drums from the warehouse and staged them outside, which was helpful as a preventative measure in case the building collapsed, and faciliated sampling and removal efforts. The USCG's efforts resulted in the removal of 10,500 gallons of solvents at an estimated savings of $10,000 to the government. Also their actions prevented the vats from overflowing. Federal removal actions were as effective as possible given the conditions mentioned in Section III.

III. Problems Encountered

During January, February, and a good part of March 1982, the record snowfall and cold weather made work on the site impossible. Some of the material in the drums was frozen and the drums themselves were frozen to the ground. Due to the weather delay, it was necessary to work overtime during April and May to finish the cleanup within the alloted 6 months for a removal action. During some weeks, the contractor worked 12-hour days, 6 or 7 days a week.

Another problem encountered was in the location of a disposal site for the organic liquids. Originally, the plan was to ship the material to the MSD incinerator in Cincinnati, Ohio, but the incinerator was shutdown in January of 1982 and did not reopen until after the cleanup was complete. The next option was to send the material to the Robert Ross & Sons incinerator in Grafton, Ohio. This facility had a past history of not wanting to accept material from abandoned sites, but when contacted, they showed a willingness to consider the material. After analysis was completed, according to their specifications, the small amount of PCBs present (2 to 3 ppm) caused them to reject the material. We also found higher concentrations of PCBs in other samples as was previously mentioned. Finally, contact was made with Rollins Environmental Services in Bridgeport, New Jersey, and after their inspection of the samples, they agreed to accept the material once the high PCB drums were segregated out. They also were able to accept the high PCB material at their Deer Park, Texas facility for incineration.

IV. Recommendation

It is this OSC's recommendation that no further cleanup work is needed at this site. All drums and vat material have been removed; the buildings have been raised by the city of Cleveland; and, the soil was scraped to remove all visible contamination.

The OSC also recommends that a reference system be compiled containing information to better enable an OSC to estimate cleanup costs. This system could possibly consist of a breakdown of past cleanup costs plus information on disposal sites including costs and their requirements for accepting material.

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

CONTENTS

1. Samples collected 3/21/79 and 5/7/79 from 421 Stones Levee Site.

ANGELO
RODNEY CROWIN

COLLECTED 5/7/79 1330 — 1500

Samples collected at Chemical Mineral Reclamation

EF01501 ACETONE, BENZENE, TYLENE
02 ACETONE, other solvents
03 Trichloroethylene — pure
04 Ketone & other solvents
05 Perchloroethylene — pure
06 Nickle salts w/ Antimony Oxide
07 Contaminated Naptha / STODDARD SOLVANTS W grease & oil
08 Zink chloride solution
09 Butyltocsell w/ tylene & SS 100 solvents
10 Carbon Tetrachloride w/ water contaminate (in vat)
11 Tylene / Heptane
12 Tylene / ketone / water

These are the compounds that ~~the~~ CMR said were in the drums sampled. Some of the spelling may be off.

EF01513 sample from ground near Carbon Tet Vat on 3/21/79. Cleaned up by 5/7 visit

District Office EASTERN Sampling Date 7 5 79 (Day Month Year) Lab Arrival Date 11 5 79 (Day Month Year) Analysis Due Date (Day Month)

see attached sheet Account No. Study Chem. [illegible] REC.

Parameter No.	01067	01147	01077	01092	01012	01102	01087	01152	01022	
Sample Number	Total Nickel	Total Selenium	Total Silver	Total Zinc	Total Beryllium	Total Tin	Total Vanadium	Total Titanium	Total Boron	ANTIMONY
Units	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	
506	6.4g/kg KRM 6-6-79									<64 g/kg KRM 6-6-79
503				<430g/kg KRM 6-6-79						

[illegible]

2. Samples collected by the City of Cleveland on 9/29/80 amd 11/26/80 for PCB analysis.

DIVISION/BRANCH EEIB-362 Sampling Date 29 9 80 (Day Month Year) Lab Arrival Date 6 10 80 (Day Month Year) Analysis Due Date ____ (Day Month)

I.D. NUMBER ____ ACTIVITY FOR CITY OF CLEVELAND CHEMICAL & MINERALS RECLAMATION Study JOE FREDDLE SAMPLE

All units are micrograms per liter or (milligrams per kilogram)

Water	39488	39492	39496	39500	39504	39508			39110	39100	
EPA Sample Ice Number	Aroclor 1221	Aroclor 1232	Aroclor 1242/48	Aroclor 1248	Aroclor 1254	Aroclor 1260	Aroclor 1262	Aroclor 1268	Dibutyl Phthalate	Diethyl Hexyl Phthalate	
VF-10	39491	39495	39499	39503	39507	39511			39112	39102	
401			10								OIL.
	..		G.F	10/22/80							

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1980
USEPA, EED BRANCH
536 South Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

* Mark out set of parameter numbers not used.

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975-656-42

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION V BASIC DATA FORM

Sampling Date ___ Day Month Year : Arrival Date ___ Day Month Year Analyzing Date ___ Day Year

Study

ANALYSIS

Conc. in Mg / Kg.

[illegible]	[illegible]	1242	1248	SAMPLE No.
K .2	K .2	K 0.5	0.8	501 VAT #1
K 40	K 40	K 40	K 40	02 VAT #2
K .5	K .5	K .5	K .5	3 [illegible] VAT #3
K 15	K 15	K 15	K 15	4 VAT #5
K 5	K 5	K 5	K 5	5 VAT #6
K .5	K .5	K .5	K .5	6 COMPOSIT OF 58 DRUMS-PAI[NT]
K .5	K .5	K .5	K .5	7 " " 58 " "
K 2.5	K 2.5	K 2.5	K 2.5	8 " " 28 " WATER MISCIBL[E]
K 100	K 100	K 100	K 100	9 " " 23 " SOLVE[NT]
K .5	K .5	K 1	9.0	10 " " 41 " RESIN
K 1	K 1	K 1	K 1	11 " " 32 " GREAS[E]
K 1	K 1	K 1	K 1	12 " " 41 " SOLIDS

[illegible]

[illegible]

3. Sample of spill-contaminated dirt - EP toxicity analysis.

SPILL CONTAMINATED DIRT

Samsel Services
1285 Old River Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

Attn: Mr. Dave Hartman

Samples Received: 12/8/81

Date: December 31, 1981

Project Number: 4721

ERG Sample #15,544

Client ID - Organic Sludge

Parameter	Results	Detection Limit	Units
Arsenic	<0.005	------	mg/l
Barium	<2	------	mg/l
Selenium	<0.001	------	mg/l
Mercury	0.015	------	mg/l
Cadmium	0.010	------	mg/l
Chromium	<0.020	------	mg/l
Lead	1.8	------	mg/l
Silver	ND	<0.010	mg/l

Certified by: Art Czabaniuk

Art Czabaniuk
Laboratory Manager

4. Sample analysis of the four organic liquid compatability groups.

   #1 Nonchlorinated/nonflammable
   #2 Chlorinated/nonflammable
   #3 Nonchlorinated/flammable
   #4 Chlorinated/flammable

WHITE

WADSWORTH TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

P.O. Box 206 • 1600 Fourth St. • Canton, Ohio 44701 • (216) 454-5809

WASTE MATERIAL PROFILE SHEET

Company Samsel Services

Sample Identification N/N #1 Lab # 61023

Waste Properties:

A. Organic _____ Inorganic _____ Both X

B. Phases/Layers: Bilayered X Multilayered _____ None _____

C. Physical state at 70°F Solid X Semi-solid X
Liquid X Powder ___ Other ___

D. Solids: Total (%) ~~10-12%~~ Suspended Solids Total Dissolved (ppm or %) Less than .5

E. Specific ~~Gravity~~ Gravity, Settleable 8-10 .935

F. pH N/A (show as range)

As: H_2SO_4 _____ % H_3PO_4 _____ %
HCl _____ % NaOH _____ %
HF _____ % NH_4OH _____ %
HNO_3 _____ % $Ca(OH)_2$ _____ %
Other _____ %

G. Flash point Less than 70 °F Closed Cup X Open cup _____

H. Viscosity 496 SUS

I Vapor pressure (in mm Hg at 25°C) ---

J. BTU per pound 14,700 Ash content .9 %

K. Halogenated approx. 15% Sulfonated .3 %

L. Alpha radiation as pC:/l: ----

Waste composition

A. Organic compounds (with ranges indicate % or ppm)

Methylene Chloride 14-16% Toluene 4-6%

1,1,1-trichloroethane 1-2%

Benzene 8-10% Hydrocarbons 4-6% (Aromatic and Aliphatic)

Oils (heavier liquids) remainder

Waste Composition Continued

B. Heavy metals (with ppm ranges)

	Dissolved	TOTAL	Leached
Ag		.04	
As		.007	
Ba		14	
Cd		.12	
Cr		4.5	
Cu		---	
Hg		.057	
Ni		---	
Pb		7.1	
Se		.069	
Zn		--	
Other Be (specify)		Less than .01	

C. Inorganic Components (with ranges indicate % or ppm)

Total Cyanide Less than .25 mg/L

Free Cyanide _____

Sulfide _____

Sulfite _____

Other Cyanate 36.6 mg/L

D. Does this waste stream conta in biologic materials, pathogens, or etiological agents? _____

E. Other Composition

Organic Phosphorus - Less than 2 ppm Water = Less than 1%

Organic Nitrogen - Less than 5 ppm

PCB = 3 ppm

Pesticides/Herbicides - Less than 1 ppm

Phosphide/Hydride-Nonreactive with water and dilute acid

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WADSWORTH TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

P.O. Box 208 • 1600 Fourth St. S.E. • Canton, Ohio 44701 • (216) 454-5809

CHEMISTS • METALLURGISTS • ENGINEERS

ESTABLISHED 1938

Samsel Services
1285 Old River Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

DATE April 30, 1982

SUBJECT: Composite #2

Specific Gravity	1.008
Viscosity	1.03 centistokes at 100°F
Flash Point	Less than 70°F
B.T.U.	5540 B.T.U./lb.
Organic Sulfur	.11%
Organic Halogens	3.84%

VOLATILE SOLVENTS:

Methylene Chloride	.1%
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	.5%
Trichloroethylene	1.5%
Tetrachloroethylene	2.0%
Toluene	3 to 5%

PESTICIDES:

None detected above 10 PPM

WADSWORTH TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

Marion W. Stephens, Ph.D.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WADSWORTH TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

P.O. Box 208 • 1600 Fourth St. S.E. • Canton, Ohio 44701 • (216) 454-5809

CHEMISTS • METALLURGISTS • ENGINEERS

ESTABLISHED 1938

Samsel Services Co.
1285 Old River Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

DATE 5/24/82

Subject: Sample N/F #3

BTU ---------- 16,672
Organic Sulfur ---- .12%
Organic Halogen --- .95%
Specific Gravity -- .865
Viscosity --------- 13.6
Flash Point ------- Less than 70°F
Organic Scan:
Toluene = 22-23%

Pesticides = Less than 1 ppm

WADSWORTH TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.
Marvin Stephens, Ph.D.

F RECEIVED ... 1/1982

YELLOW

WADSWORTH TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

P.O. Box 208 • 1600 Fourth St. • Canton, Ohio 44701 • (216) 454-5809

WASTE MATERIAL PROFILE SHEET

Company Samsel Services

Sample Identification C/F #4 Lab # 61024

Waste Properties:

A. Organic ____ Inorganic ____ Both X

B. Phases/Layers: Bilayered ____ Multilayered X None ____

C. Physical state at 70°F Solid X Semi-solid ___
Liquid X Powder ___ Other ___

Suspended Solids
D. Solids: Total (%) 8% Total Dissolved (ppm or %) Less than .5%
Gravity Settleable about 5%
E. Specific ~~[illegible]~~ .914

F. pH N/A (show as range)

As:			
H_2SO_4	____ %	H_3PO_4	____ %
HCl	____ %	NaOH	____ %
HF	____ %	NH_4OH	____ %
HNO_3	____ %	$Ca(OH)_2$	____ %
Other	____ %		

G. Flash point Less than 70 °F Closed Cup X Open cup ____

H. Viscosity 41 SUS

I. Vapor pressure (in mm Hg at 25°C) -----

J. BTU per pound 13,400 Ash content .56 %

K. Halogenated 8% Sulfonated .11 %

L. Alpha radiation as pC:/l: ------

Waste composition

A. Organic components (with ranges indicate % or ppm)

Methylenechloride 6-8% Toluene - 18-20%
1,1,1-trichloroethane 3-5% Other hydrocarbons 8-10%
~~Benzene 14-16%~~ Oils (heavier liquids) remainder
(Note-strong odor of methylacrylate)

Waste Composition Continued

B. Heavy metals (with ppm ranges)

	Dissolved	TOTAL ~~Suspended~~	Leached
Ag		Less than .01	
As		.005	
Ba		5	
Cd		Less than .02	
Cr		2.35	
Cu		---	
Hg		.060	
Ni		----	
Pb		1.9	
Se		Less than .005	
Zn		---	
Other (specify) Be		Less than .01	

C. Inorganic Components (with ranges indicate % or ppm)

Total Cyanide Less than .25 mg/L
Free Cyanide
Sulfide
Sulfite
Other Cyanate 174 mg/L

D. Does this waste stream conta in biologic materials, pathogens, or etiological agents?

E. Other Composition

Organic Phosphorus - 37 mg/L
Organic Nitrogen - Less than 5 mg/L
Water - Less than 1%
Pesticides/Herbicides - Less than 1 ppm
PCB = 2 ppm
Phosphide/hydride - nonreactive with water and dilute acid

5. Composite sample of water from vats.

WADSWORTH TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.
P.O. Box 208 • 1600 Fourth St. • Canton Ohio 44701 • (216) 454-5809

May 13, 1982

"VAT SAMPLE ANALYSIS"

The Sample was treated as an industrial discharge water for analytical purposes.

The pesticides were determined according to EPA Method 608 (Federal Register, Vol. 44, #233). Total phenol concentration was determined by EPA Method 420.1 ("Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1979"). The volatile scan was a modified EPA Method 624 (Federal Register, Vol. 44, #233). It was necessary to reduce the sample size due to the large number of components at low concentrations and the requested quantifiable limit of greater than 20 ppm.

Pesticides ---------- Less than 1 ppm
(listed in Method 608)

Phenols, total ---------- 13 mg/L

Purgeables (greater than 20 ppm)

Compound	Approximate Conc. (ppm)
Methylene Chloride	100
Acetone	1,000
Methylethylketone	1,000
Toluene	100
Propyl Acetate	100
Ethyl Acetate	* Undetermined
Isopropyl Acetate	* Undetermined
Tetrachloroethylene	50
Freon (exact type undetermined)	* Undetermined

* The concentrations were unable to be determined due to lack of standards.

WADSWORTH TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

Marvin W. Stephens

Marvin W. Stephens, Ph.d.
Vice President & Technical Director

APPENDIX B

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

DATE: March 29, 1979

SUBJECT: Inspection Survey - Chemical Mineral Reclamation Inc. Warehouse

FROM: Joseph Fredle, OHMC

TO: A.R. Winklhofer, Director, EDO

On 3/21/79 I conducted a cursory inspection of an old rundown warehouse located at 421 Stones Levee Road in the flats area of Cleveland. I was accompanied by officials from the U.S. Coast Guard COTP Cleveland, the Cleveland Fire Department and the Ohio EPA. The warehouse is leased from Penn Central to Chemical Mineral Reclamation Inc. (CMR) which is owned by Mr. Rodney Cronin. Mr. Cronin arrived at the site after we did. He explained that he has between 2,000 and 3,000 55 gallon drums of mostly solvent and roof tar. They produce the roof tar by blending waste material from other manufacturers of roof tar with solvents.

The other chemicals that were mentioned as being there are acetates, butyles, ketone chain, tylene, xylene, zinc chloride and antimony oxides. CMR buys these chemicals as waste chemicals from other companies, has them reprocessed and then sells them. Mr. Cronin showed me a letter that he had received from an agent of Summit National Services attempting to make arrangements with CMR to take some of the material that Summit National has stored on their property, when the ban on shipping out of Summit National is lifted.

The physical condition of the warehouse is rundown to say the least. All of the windows and doors are broken. The building has drums stacked to near the ceiling. There is material on the ground which was stated to be can lining (a sample of it was collected). Behind the building is a storage area of mostly empty drums, but a few of them had markings such as para formaldehyde, styrene monomer and sludge triclene on them. Mr. Cronin explained that these were the drums that they received some of their waste materials in and that the markings on the drums are not indicative of what they received in the drum. Mr. Cronin also stated that all floor drains and sewers in the building have been blocked off so that anything that is spilled will not get out of the building or into the storm or sanitary sewers. My general observation is that the place looks like an accident waiting to happen, but there is presently no problem being caused by the facility as far as a discharge to a waterway is concerned. A referral to OSHA may be appropriate in this matter. The office address and phone number for the company is:

Chemical Mineral Reclamation, Inc.
3200 Clark Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio
216-631-3035

An initial evaluation of the facility and the type of products stored there indicate that no SPCC plan would be required.

cc: Donald A. Wallgren, 5S
Lee Townsend, CDO
Joseph Boyle, 5AHWM

City of Cleveland

DENNIS J. KUCINICH, MAYOR

June 5, 1979

DIVISION OF FIRE
WILLIAM E. BARRY, CHIEF

Mr. Joseph Fredle
Federal Environmental
Protection Agency
25089 Center Ridge Road
Westlake, Ohio 44145

Re: 421 Stones Levee
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Fredle:

The Cleveland Fire Department is enclosing the list of violations of our Municipal Ordinances that are being violated at the above location.

The owner of the business has been sent a copy of these violations by certified mail, as the first step towards securing compliance. To date, there has been no reply.

If there are any questions, please call Captain Frano at 621-1230.

Sincerely,

William E. Barry

William E. Barry, Chief
Division of Fire

WEB/bc
Enclosure
CC Capt. Frano
File
379-79

K HARE

Sent - April 20, 1979

Re: 421 Stones Levee
Improper Storage of
Hazardous materials
HIGH HAZARD OCCUPANCY
In Excess of 2,000
(55 gal. drums).

1. No Permit.
Section 383.04 (e). A permit shall be required for the regular storing or handling of flammable liquids in excess of 25 gal. class III, inside a building and 55 gal. class III, outside of building.

2. No Certificate of Occupancy.
Section 383.04 (g). A new certificate of occupancy shall be obtained whenever there is any increase in the quantity, or substantial change in the character, location or method of storage of flammable liquids on such premises.

3. Improper out door storage.
Section 383.27 (a). No flammable liquid containers shall be stored by being piled one on top of another without provisions for maintaining the piles in a stable condition by the use of pallets or other stable supports.

4. Quantity Storage of Corrosive Liquids.
Section 385.47 (b). Storage containers are sub-standard and not within a fire-resistive storage room equipped with adequate natural or mechanical ventilation and conforming to Section 3129.43 (c).

5. Section 385.47 (d). Corrosive liquids shall be stored over safety catch basins or similar devices so that leakage of such liquids shall not endanger life or property. Corrosive Liquids stored so that unauthorized persons shall not have ready access there to. The doors are not secure and many windows are broken out.

You are hereby notified to abate the above violations by May 20, 1979.

If you are aggrieved by this order, you may file an appeal with the Board of Building Standards, and Building Appeals Room 15, City Hall within thirty (30) days of the

REPORT ON: March 29, 1979
Chemical Mineral Reclamation Inc.
421 Stone Levee Road
Cleveland, Ohio

OWNER CONTACT:

Mr. Rodney Cronin
3200 Clark Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 1-(216)-631-3035

Spill #5-18-520

Location: In the "Flats" downtown Cleveland near the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. Located on railroad owned property of about 8.4 acres; underneath a bridge.

Company Business: "Broker", Middleman for Flammable Waste. Agent for some plating compounds. Mainly picks up business from some paint manufacturer, and from American Can (can lining materials). The majority of his business is disposal/reclaim of flammable solvents and resins.

Description of Storage Area: Drums are stored in ancient, battered unsecured warehouses. One warehouse contains about 4000 drums stacked to the ceiling, and has concrete plugged floor drains. The drums are in fairly good shape in the building. Only spills of minor nature are indicated inside the building. Littered around the outside of the building are numerous rusted/crushed drums and pails of various materials. Piles of resinous materials; oils are in evidence and are very unsightly. At the rear of the building are several hundred drums for shipment to Robert Ross for incineration. There are a number of puddles/piles of materials dumped at the rear of the building. Most of these appear to be viscous and relatively non-toxic and pose no immediate threat to "waters of the state". There is a large pile of material by the door at the side of the building. This pile contains calcium compounds, paint resin, and some solid antimony compounds. There is the possibility or runoff during severe rain storms from this pile. There is also a truck load of other chemicals in a broken down trailer outside the building. Another warehouse contains about 2000 drums of paint solvents/resins stacked one-high. These drums were not immediately made apparent to our investigators, but were rather discovered while walking over the area. Some drums had been tipped over, but caused no discernible problem due to the fact that they contained resin and solid rubber compounds. In summation; the area outside the building was extremely sloppy; but actual spills to "waters of the state" would be very hard to prove. All wastes are received and shipped in drums. Most drums are opened and checked for "smell" and fluid state. Drums are shipped via commercial hauler according to Mr. Cronin because of insurance liability problems. The immediate neighborhood is dilapidated and very run-down. Mr. Cronin is negoiating to buy the warehouse from the railroad for about $400,000.

Sampling/Cooperation: Mr. Cronin appeared to be very cooperative and assisted me in taking samples from several drums. He did not try to prevent our access to any area. I took samples of 3 drums and some solid material. I do not expect these samples to show any really unusual chemicals.

Disposal: According to Mr. Cronin the solids/resins go to Robert Ross for incineration, while the solvents are sent to Hukill Chemical and Chemical Recovery for re-distillation. Some slightly off specification material (asphalt) may be thinned in a vat and made into roofing compounds. Additionally some of the drummed waste is sprayed on piles of coal to increase BTU value.

Containment: Cannot be considered to be contained; river is across the street. Building/drums also constitute a severe fire hazard.

Toxicity/Inventory Assessement:

Extremely Toxic
Antimony Oxide
Chromic Acid (number of small containers)
Acetic Acid (2 drums)

Moderate Toxicity
Methyl Alcohol (large quantity on hand)
Acetone (many drums, flammable; narcotic fumes)
Perchloroethylene (few drums)
Methylene chloride (strongly narcotic/eye irritant)

Slight/Low Toxicity

Zinc Chloride (large number of drums)
Butyl Alcohol
Butyl Acetate
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (large quantity; flammable)
Toluene (" " ")
Xylene (" " ")
Heptane (" " ")
Butyl Cellosolve (" " ")
Asphalt
Resin/Rubber Solvent (" " ")
1,1,1 - Trichlorethane (few drums)
Perchlorethylene (" ")
Paint Solvents, Miscellaneous (large quantity)
Lube Oils

Also there are other ketones/acetates/solvents of low order toxicity.

Reviewers Comment: There did not appear to be any "ringer materials" or any other hidden compounds. There will be some clean-up at this site in the next month or so due to pressure from fire marshall/fire code. The place will come under our regulations eventually. Mr. Cronin claims to have been operating the site for 10 years.

List of participtants 3/27/79 10:30 AM

USEPA (Grosse Ile, Michigan)
Robert Bowlus
Joe Bole

Cuyahoga County Health Department
Anthony Coros

Chemical Mineral Reclamation
Rodney Cronin

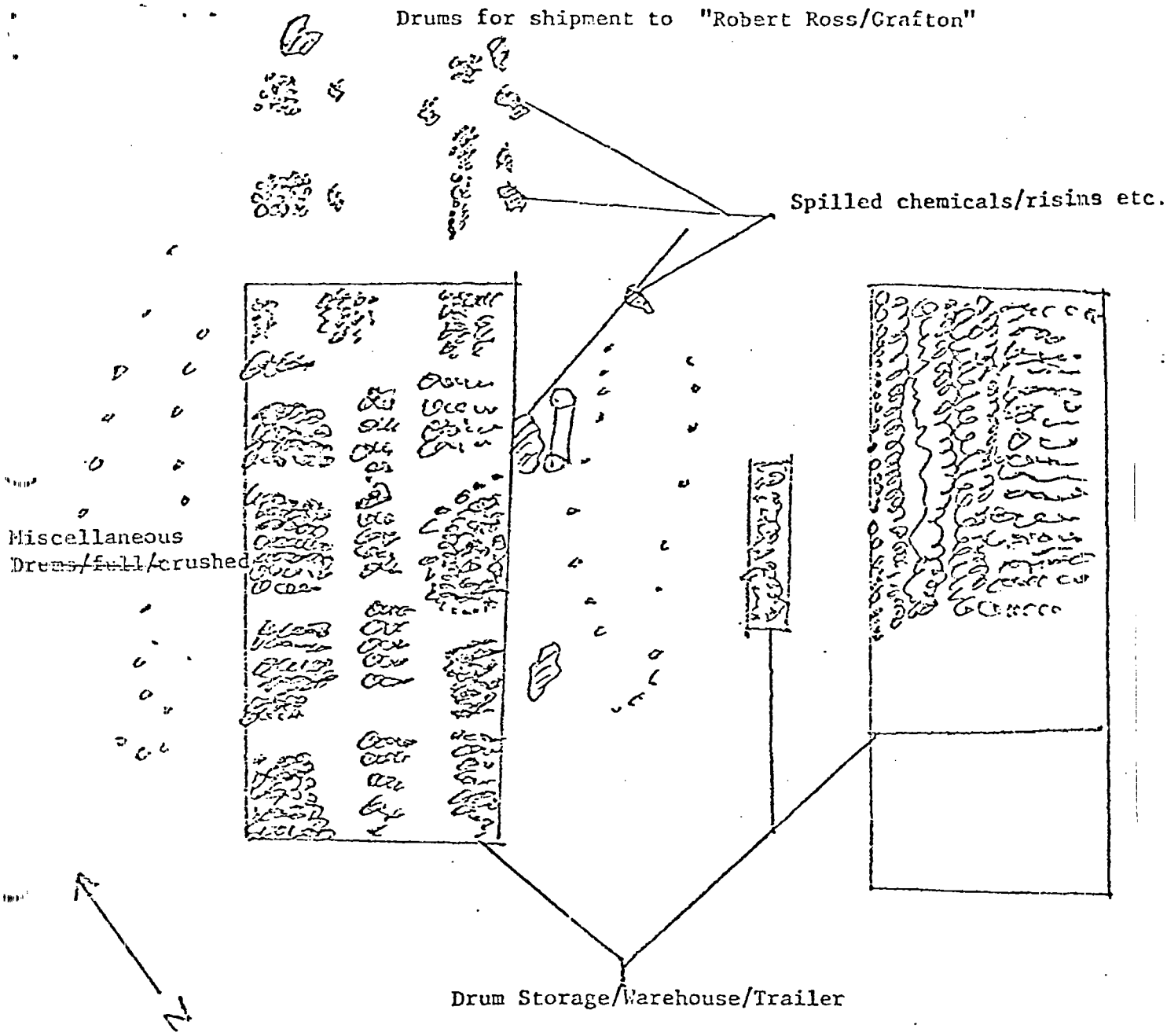
Ohio EPA
Debbie Berg, OLPC, NEDO
Paul Brock, ERS, NEDO
Ken Harsh, ERS, CO

Report Submitted By: Ken M. Harsh

Ken M. Harsh
Assistant Chief
Emergency Response

cc: Paul Brock, ERS, NEDO
Debbie Berg, OLPC, NEDO

Chemical Mineral Reclamation Inc.
Site Map



Stone Levee Road

Cuyahoga River

← flow

P@CLE WLKE

EPA SPILLS WSH

NOVEMBER 20, 1981

TO: JOE FREDLE, OSC
REGION 5

FROM: H. D. VANCLEAVE, ACTING DIRECTOR
EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION

SUBJECT: IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ACTION AT CHEMICAL MINERALS RECLAMATION

THIS IS TO CONFIRM VERBAL APPROVAL OF $205,000 TO TAKE AN IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ACTION AT THE CHEMICAL MINERALS RECLAMATION SITE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO. THIS MONEY IS TO BE USED TO REMOVE ALL DRUMS AND CONTAMINATED MATERIAL FROM THE YARD AND THE GARAGE AREAS, TO REMOVE THE SLUDGE FROM THE VATS, AND TO REMOVE THE OBVIOUSLY CONTAMINATED SOIL FROM THE SITE. ACTON SHOULD BEGIN AT THE SITE EARLY NEXT WEEK, THEREFORE WE RECOMMEND THAT ORAL DEMANDS BE GIVEN TO THE RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, FOLLOWED BY A WRITTEN DEMAND.

THE RRT MUST BE ACTIVATED BEFORE WORK BEGINS AT THE SITE. WE ALSO REQUEST THAT SITE BE SAMPLED AFTER THE REMOVAL ACTION OCCURS TO DETERMINE IF ANY FURTHER WORK IS NECESSARY DUE TO SOIL CONTAMINATION. PLEASE SEE IF THE CITY OR STATE WILL UNDERTAKE THIS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS OPERATION SINCE SUPERFUND IS COVERING THE ENTIRE COST OF THE REMOVAL ACTION. PLEASE KEEP MY STAFF INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS AREA.

AS USUAL, PLEASE ALSO KEEP US INFORMED OF PROGRESS THROUGH POLREPS. THANK YOU.

ENDIT

EPA SPILLS WSH
CC: GREG VANDERLAAN, REGION 5, CHICAGO

WPCCLE WLKE
@

WPCCLE WLKE

WU INFOMASTER 1-002292A286002 10/13/81
ICS IPMCLOB CLV
02036 (1-000110C283002 0040 02) NL CLEVELAND OH 10-10
TWX 8104279255 WPCCLE WLKE
USEPA EASTERNDISTRICT
25089 CENTERRIDGE RD
WESTLAKD OH 44145
SUBJ: POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS MATERIAL AND OIL DISCHARGE
PLAIN DEALER WAREHOUSE CLEVELAND OH, OLD CUYAHOGA
RIVER, CASE NR 2D022/80
FPN: 210036
A. TELECON CDR KEEHN (USCG)/MR. BARTELT(REG V USEPA)
ON 10/8/81
1. EMERGENCY REMOVAL ACTIVITIES PHASE COMPLETED AT
PRESENT.
FUTURE THREAT EXISTS DUE TO CONTINUED PRESENCE OF
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ON PROPERTY.
2. PLANNED REMOVAL PHASE UNDER CERCLA DEEMED
APPRORIATE. REQUEST USEPA ASSUME OSC.
3. CONTACT LCDR ADIE (FTS NO. 8-293-4404)
FOR SPECIFIC SITE INFORMATION.
COMMANDER U S COAST GUARD 9TH DISTRICT, CLEVELAND OH
TLX 980145

0729 EST

WPCCLE WLKE

UNITED ES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CY

AUG 19 1982

Chemical Mineral Reclimation (CMR), Cleveland, Ohio

Joseph Fredle, OSC
THRU: A.R. Winklhofer, Director, EDO

Eileen Bloom, 5C

Below are the itemized costs of the Superfund clean up at CMR.

Sampling and compatibility testing:			
labor.	$ 45,079.00		
equipment.	6,829.21		
material	10,340.30		
security	2,448.56	Sub total	$ 64,697.07
Removal efforts:			
labor.	$110,413.25		
equipment.	104,023.05		
material	19,833.10		
analysis	22,882.83		
disposal	116,004.29		
security	6,031.66	Sub total	$379,188.18
		Total	$443,885.88

As you know, during the clean up activities at this site, a number of potential generators were identified. They include Fasson, Crown Cork and Seal Co., and Timken. Evidence relating to these companies is as follows.

Fasson: Division, Avery International, 250 Chester Street, Painesville, Oh 44077. 100 drums were found on the site with markings that indicated Fasson as the generator. Information on these drums, as well as the cost for their disposal, are described in the attached June 7 and June 8 memos (attachment 1 & 2) from Dave Hartman of Samsel Services. As you know, I previously talked to Ed Murray of Fasson (216-352-4444) and he indicated a willingness to cooperate in the removal of these drums by a cost sharing arrangement.

My initial meeting with Mr. Murray was set up by Dave Wertz of the Ohio EPA at the CMR site on February 19, 1982. Mr. Murray was expecting to find approximately 30 drums which they had sent to Northway. But an inspection of the drums turned up more than 30 drums with Fasson identification. Also, they predated the Northway shipment. Mr. Murray indicated that they have been sending all of their wastes (except for the one shipment to Northway) to Robert Ross and Sons in Grafton, Ohio for years. Thus, he did not feel that the material in the drums was their's. But to keep their possible involvement low keyed, he felt that the company would cooperate in the clean up in some way. During this inspection, Dave Wertz compiled a list of 34 drums (attachment 3) that were identifiable as Fasson drums.

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL								
SURNAME								
DATE	8-19-82	8/19/82						

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70)

On April 1, after the clean up had begun, I had another meeting with Mr. Murray, the Ohio EPA, and the clean up contractor - Samsel Services. At this meeting, Mr. Murray again indicated a willingness to cooperate, but there was confusion as to how this could be done. I suggested we keep track of how many of Fasson's drums were handled and that they pay a portion of the disposal costs based on how many of their drums we find on the site. I also asked for a payment of 5% of the disposal costs to cover handling. Mr. Murray seemed agreeable to such an arrangement, but I had to obtain approval from the EPA Contracting Officer. We did keep track of the Fasson drums found (attachment 1), but I was not able to obtain the approval from the Contracting Officer to go along with the proposal; thus, it fell through. Fasson did send us more information regarding code numbers on drums that would be their's (attachment 4). Also, Photo #1 shows a Fasson (Avery) drum with the painted "S" on it which is how we tied all the "S" drums to Fasson.

Crown Cork and Seal Co.: 2160 W. 106th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44102. Seven drums were found on the site with a consignee address of Crown Cork and Seal Co. Three of them were blue drums found before the clean up began. There were nine similar blue drums on the site at that time without any markings. Near the end of the clean up, four orange colored drums were found with a Crown Cork label. (See Photo # 2 & 3). But there were no other similar drums left on the site at that time. Thus there were at least 16 drums total that could be attributed to Crown Cork. No contact was ever made with this company.

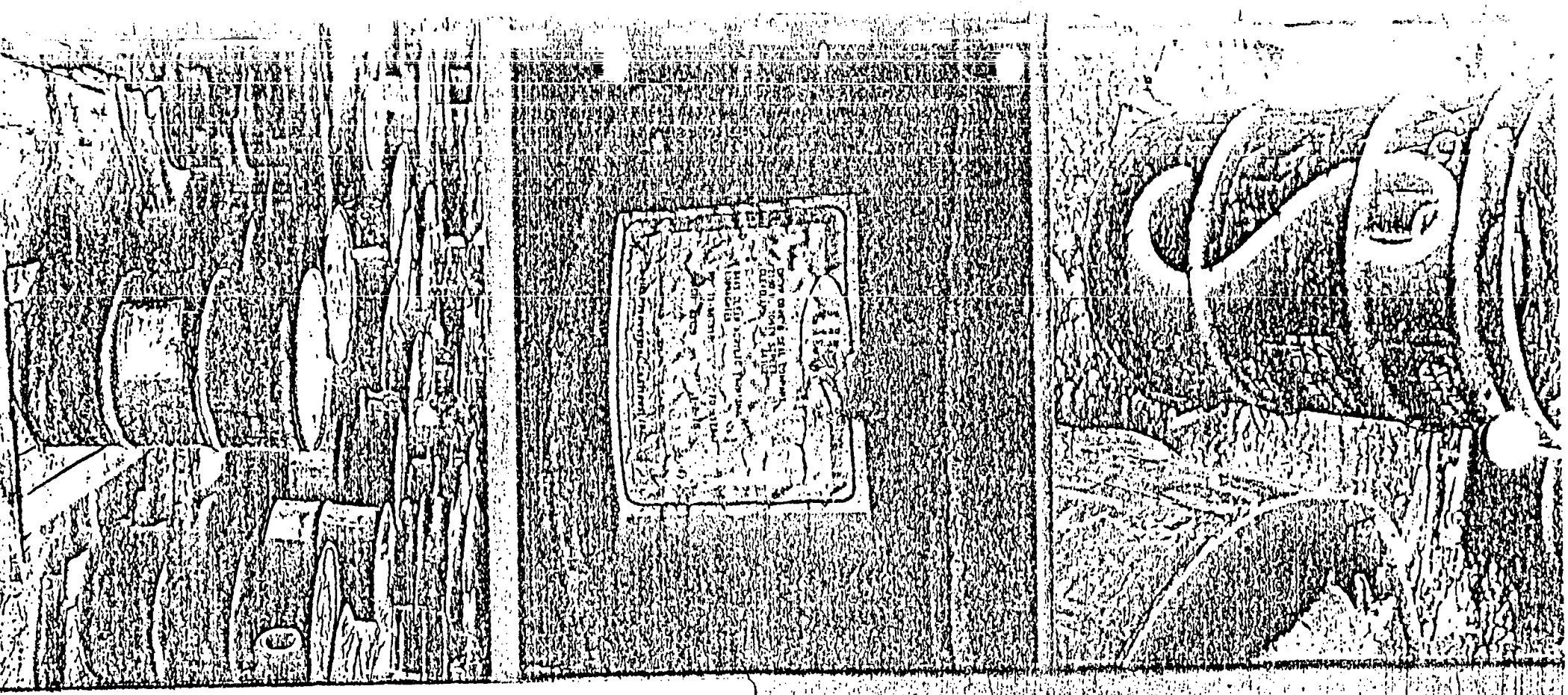
Timken Co.: Canton, Ohio
Also near the end of the clean up, a Dupont Freon drum was found with a ticket (see attachment 5) in a plastic envelope attached to the drum (see Photo #4). The ticket indicating a 17-drum shipment was from Bison Corporation and the drum was from Timken Co. At that time, there were only seven other similar Dupont Freon drums left on the site. No attempt was made to contact this company.

Also during their inspection of the site, the Ohio EPA found three or four drums with an Ohio Medical label, three or four with Betz Labs labels, one or two with Diamond Shamrock labels, one with Premix label, and one Alsides label (see Photo #5).

Attachments

cc: Brad Wright, Headquarters, WH527
Office of Waste Program Enforcement

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL								
SURNAME								
DATE								



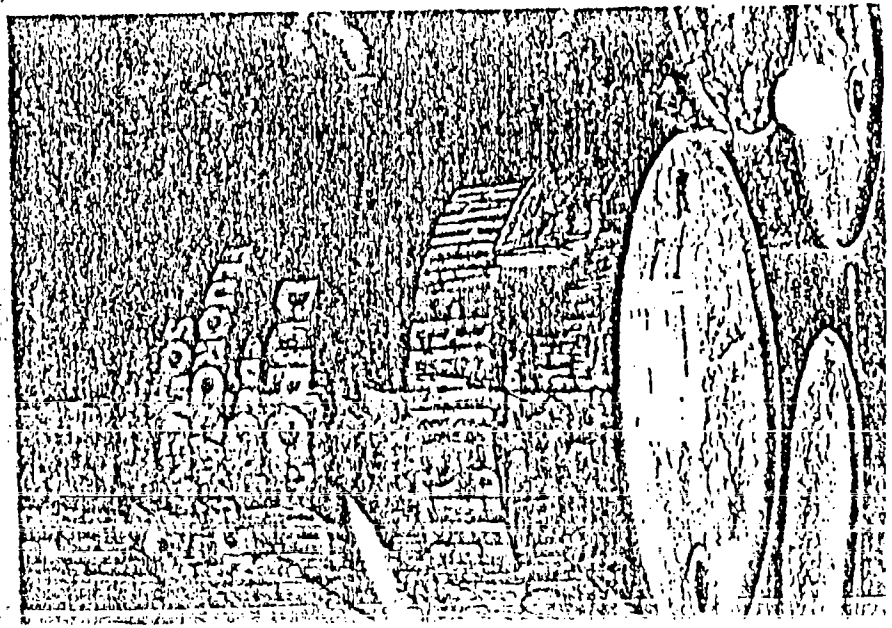


PHOTO OF Drum With Bison Ticket (Tinsley Co)
LOCATION CMR Site Cleveland Ohio
RECEIVING WATER
DATE 5/13/82 TIME : EST
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. Fredle
WITNESSED
CAMERA NO
F-STOP SPEED DIST.
TYPE FILM PROCESS
REMARKS:
Photo #4

PHOTO Avery (Fasson) Drum (With Painted "5 on it
LOCATION CMR Site Cleveland, Ohio
RECEIVING WATER
DATE 4/28/82 TIME : EST
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. Fredle
WITNESSED
CAMERA NO
F-STOP SPEED DIST.
TYPE FILM PROCESS
REMARKS:
Photo #1

PHOTO OF Lable on Drum in Photo #3
LOCATION CMR Site Cleveland, Ohio
RECEIVING WATER
DATE 5/13/82 TIME : EST
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. Fredle
WITNESSED
CAMERA NO
F-STOP SPEED DIST.
TYPE FILM PROCESS
REMARKS:
Photo #2

PHOTO OF Alside Drum
LOCATION CMR Site Cleveland Ohio
RECEIVING WATER
DATE 1/1 TIME : EST
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. Fredle
WITNESSED
CAMERA NO
F-STOP SPEED DIST.
TYPE FILM PROCESS
REMARKS:
Photo #5

PHOTO OF Crown Cork & Seal Drum (See Lable in Photo #2)
LOCATION CMR Site Cleveland, Ohio
RECEIVING WATER
DATE 5/13/82 TIME : EST
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. Fredle
WITNESSED
CAMERA NO
F-STOP SPEED DIST.
TYPE FILM PROCESS
REMARKS:
Photo #3

ATTACHMENT

SAMSEL SERVICES COMPANY

1285 Old River Road Cleveland, Ohio 44113

TO: Mr. Joseph Fredle

DATE: June 7, 1982

FROM: David R. Hartman

SUBJ: Fasson Drums at Chemical Mineral Site

During the clean-up operation, the following Fasson drums were identified. Each drum had one or more of the following labels:

A. Fasson
B. Bald Eagle - Mill Hall
C. Ashland
D. Avery
E. Product Code Numbers in the series 900-xx
F. Drums with a spray painted S, either white, black or red lettering.

If you have specific questions regarding the list, please contact me.

Sincerely,

SAMSEL SERVICES COMPANY

Dave Hartman -
Staff Hydrologist

DRH/nlc
Attachment

NUMBER	DRUM NUMBER	LIQUID (GAL.) TANKER CATEGORY				SOLID (GAL.)
		WHITE	YELLOW	GREEN	RED	
1.	002				10	5
2.	006	-				25
3.	044				-	15
4.	052		-			45
5.	053				-	50
6.	058				-	50
7.	060	55				-
8.	061	35				20
9.	154		45			10
10.	202	15				40
11.	223	15				40
12.	224	-				50
13.	248	5				50
14.	261	50				5
15.	262	7				30
16.	263				30	10
17.	264				30	25
18.	277	2				53
19.	278			10		45
20.	286	-				55
21.	295			20		35
22.	330			10		40
23.	393	7				30
24.	406			5		40
25.	410	15				25
26.	431	10				35
27.	432	-				30
28.	443	15				40
29.	462			-		25
30.	491			-		30
31.	494			-		50
32.	617	-				15
33.	618				45	10
34.	619				40	15
35.	622		55			-
36.	642	55				-
37.	644	10				30
38.	690	10				30

NUMBER	DRUM NUMBER	LIQUID (GAL.) TANKER CATEGORY				SOLID (GAL.)
		WHITE	YELLOW	GREEN	RED	
39.	723	10				30
40.	739			-		55
41.	740		5			45
42.	741				-	45
43.	744	10				45
44.	750	5				20
45.	765			3		52
46.	767	5				50
47.	769A	25				30
48.	770	25				25
49.	797	-				45
50.	805			-		55
51.	815			10		45
52.	820			5		45
53.	845	2				20
54.	860		25			25
55.	872		5			50
56.	928	-				55
57.	953	-				16 Small
58.	969		45			-
59.	1067	-				25
60.	1088				20	30
61.	1177			-		55
62.	1178			-		50
63.	1181			-		55
64.	1183				35	20
65.	1197			-		50
66.	1203				-	50
67.	1204	-				50
68.	1208	-				50
69.	1211	-				35
70.	1214	-				53
71.	1217			-		50
72.	1230				55	-
73.	1236				10	35
74.	1251	-				55
75.	1253				-	50
76.	1254			-		50

58a - 974

NUMBER	DRUM NUMBER	LIQUID (GAL.) TANKER CATEGORY				SOLID (GAL.)
		WHITE	YELLOW	GREEN	RED	
77.	1256			-		55
78.	1264			-		40
79.	1265-A			-		55
80.	1279	-				35
81.	1281				-	55
82.	1284			-		55
83.	1287			-		55
84.	1290				-	45
85.	1302		50			-
86.	1467		15			40
87.	1500		25			30
88.	1514			28		-
89.	1569	20				35
90.	1574				55	-
91.	1583	40				10
92.	1589			50		-
93.	1603			-		55
94.	1719			-		55
95.	1771	-				45
96.	1773	-				50
97.	1780	-				45
98.	1829		5			20
99.	1835		5			40
	Total	448 gals.	280 gals.	141 gals.	330 gals.	90 Drums

SAMSEL SERVICES COMPANY

1285 Old River Road Cleveland, Ohio 44113

TO: Mr. Joseph Fredle DATE: June 8, 1982

FROM: David R. Hartman SUBJ: Fasson Disposal Costs at Chemical Mineral Site

Disposal costs for incinerated Fasson material was arrived at by the following procedure:

(8.34 lb./gal H_2O) (.93 average specific gravity) = 7.76 lb/gal.

WHITE CATEGORY

(448 gal) (7.76 lb/gal) = 3,476 lbs.

$\left(\frac{3,476 \text{ lbs}}{36,380 \text{ total lbs}}\right)$($7,756.99 white disposal cost)= $741.16

YELLOW CATEGORY

(280 gal) (7.76 lb/gal) = 2,173 lbs.

$\left(\frac{2,173 \text{ lbs}}{48,200 \text{ total lbs}}\right)$($6,376.51 yellow disposal cost)= $287.47

GREEN CATEGORY

(141 gal) (7.76 lb/gal) = 1,094 lbs.

$\left(\frac{1,094 \text{ lbs}}{41,750 \text{ total lbs}}\right)$ ($8,485.24 green disposal cost)= $222.34

RED CATEGORY

(330 gal) (7176 lb/gal) = 2,561 lbs

$\left(\frac{2,561 \text{ lbs}}{30,600 \text{ total lbs}}\right)$ ($4,732.97 red disposal cost) = $396.12

Disposal costs for landfilling Fasson drums in a permitted site was arrived at by:

Memo to Mr. Joseph Fredle
Fasson Disposal Costs

Invoice	Drums	Cost
4/30/82	268	$12,286.30
5/13/82	540	24,666.50
5/24/82	324	15,195.03
5/30/82	85	4,120.88
Total		$56,268.71

Average Drum Cost = $\frac{\$56,368.71 \text{ total cost}}{1217 \text{ total drums}}$ = $46.24

($46.24)(90 Fasson drums) = $4,161.60

Total $5,808.69

ATTACHMENT 3

	Hydrocarbon	CO2	flame			Hydrocarbon	CO2	flame	
002	220	No	Y	S/L Y/WHT	820	280	Yes	No	S BR
052	240	Yes	Yes	L O	845	200	No	No	S/T
053	300	No	Yes	L BL	953	80	No	No	S/BL
058	460	No	Yes	L BL	969	240	Yes	Yes	L/Y
060	300	No	No	L O	1204	420	NO	NO	S/O
061	580	No	No	L O/WHT	1211	160	NO	NO	S/R
261	380	NO	No	L BL					
262	520	NO	No	L O					
263	440	NO	Yes	L O					
264	460	NO	Yes	L BL					
393	340	No	No	S/L G					
406	280	Yes	No	S/L BL					
410	100	NO	NO	L BR					
431	280	NO	NO	L BR					
432	300	NO	No	S BR					
443	360	No	No	S WHT					
618	260	No	Yes	L R					
619	340	No	Yes	L BR					
622	280	Yes	Yes	L GR					
723	200	No	No	S BR					
739	300	Yes	No	S BR					
740	300	Yes	Yes	L GR/BR					
741	300	No	Yes	L BR					
758	240	No	No	S BR					
765	300	Yes	No	S BR					
797	10	No	No	S C					
805	200	Yes	No	S BR					
815	240	Yes	No	S/L BR					

Avery International

Materials Group

250 Chester Street
Painesville, Ohio 44077
Phone 216/352-4444

April 5, 1982

Samsel Services Company
1285 Old River Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

Attention: Robert A. Lehman

Dear Sir:

Attached is the list of code numbers as discussed at our April 1 meeting.

Sincerely,

E. J. Murray, Director
Manufacturing Services

EJM/cw
attachment

Copy: Joseph J. Fredle - U.S. EPA
David Wertz - Ohio EPA

CODE NUMBERS

950-55	953-52	958-58	966-53	967-36
951-06	953-65	958-63	966-81	967-37
951-52	953-87	958-73	966-83	967-41
952-11	954-21	950-80	966-84	967-44
952-12	954-48	958-82	966-92	967-50
952-25	954-86	958-84	966-99	970-80
952-41	954-96	958-95	967-04	970-98
952-96	958-01	966-02	967-10	971-08
953-06	958-02	966-11	967-12	971-09
953-40	958-14	966-13	967-14	971-10
953-41	958-52	966-52	967-30	971-16

EJM/cw
4-5-82

BISON CORPORATION

CHLORINATED SLUDGE I.D. TAG № 0457

CUSTOMER Tunnel Co. Inc #6026
Canton O.

DATE REC'D 8/20/73 DATE CHECKED

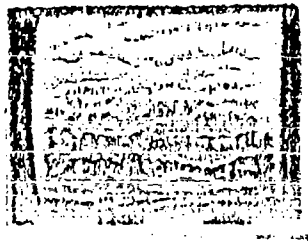
TYPE Falcon T.F.

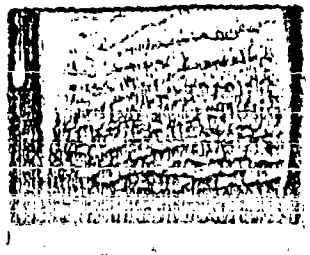
DRUM 17 OF 17 DRUMS

GALS. (TOTAL) SP. GR.

GALS. (RECOVERABLE)

ATTACHMENT # 7





Re: Chemical Mineral Reclamation

U.S. EPA - Eastern District Office
25089 Center Ridge Road
Westlake, Ohio 44145

August 30, 1982

Attn: Joe Fredle

Dear Joe:

Here is the information Chris Frazier and I found on various drums at the site on November 25, 1981, and by Chris on December 1, 1981. All markings are shipping labels unless otherwise noted.

No. of 55 gal. Drums	Markings
3	Crown Cork and Seal W. 106 Street Cleveland, Ohio
3-4	Ohio Medical Products
3-4	Beltz Laboratories
2	Diamond Shamrock Electrochemicals Division Cleveland
15 (20 gallon cans)	General Motors Corporation
1	Premix Harmon & Route 20 North Kingsville, Ohio
1	Alsides Gold Enamel
1	Parr, Inc.
1	E.I. Dupont Ledge Moor, Delaware (producer label)
1	Union Carbide Fostoria (producer label)

August 30, 1982

No. of 55 gal. Drums	Markings
1	Clark Chemical Company Blue Island, Illinois
1	Detrex (producer label)

I located the following addresses and phone numbers from the Cleveland telephone directory.

Crown Cork & Seal
216 W. 106th
651-4800

Premix
Box 281
North Kingsville, Ohio
224-2181

Ohio Medical Products
1117 Marquette
Cleveland
431-4000

Parr, Inc.
18400 Syracuse Avenue
Cleveland
692-1000

Beltz Laboratories
29210 Josephine Drive
Cleveland
235-3823

I hope this is the information you needed. If not, contact Chris or I.

Yours truly,

David N. Wertz

David N. Wertz
Environmental Scientist
Division of Hazardous Materials Management

DNW:km

APPENDIX C

POLREPS

EPA SPILLS WSH

Joe F.

WPCCLE WLKE
NOVEMBER 19, 1981, USEPA, EDO, WESTLAKE, OH
TWX 710-822-9269 EPA SPILLS WSH
TWX 910-221-5191 WPCCHI
TLX 980145 USCG CLV

TO: H. VAN CLEAVE, USEPA, HEADQUARTERS
GREG VANDERLAAN, USEPA, REGION V
U.S. COAST GUARD 9TH DISTRICT

FROM: JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC

POLREP 1

1. OSC - JOE FREDLE, REGION V, EDO
25089 CENTER RIDGE ROAD
WESTLAKE, OHIO 44145
PHONE FTS 293-7260
COM 216/835-5200

2A. NAME: CHEMICAL MINERALS RECLAMATION (CMR)
LOCATION: CLEVELAND, OHIO APPROXIMATELY ONE MILE WEST OF DOWNTOWN ON THE OLD CUYAHOGA RIVER CHANNEL
CASE NO.: V-82-303-JF

2B. STATE OFFICIAL REQUESTING ASSISTANCE

WAYNE NICHOLS, DIRECTOR
OHIO EPA
361 E. BROAD STREET
COLUMBUS, OH 43216

614/466-7785

LOCAL OFFICIAL REQUESTING ASSISTANCE

GARY NIED
COMMISSIONER OF AIR POLLUTION
CITY OF CLEVELAND
2735 BROADWAY AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115

216/664-3500

3. NATURE OF INCIDEN

A. BACKGROUND

THE CMR SITE HAS BEEN IN OPERATION ON CRESSENT AVENUE IN CLEVELAND SINCE LATE 1979. BEFORE THAT THE COMPANY WAS IN OPERATION AT A SITE ON STONE LEVEE IN THE CLEVELAND "FLATS" FOR ATLEAST 7 YEARS. BEFORE THEMOVE THE COMPANY WAS UNDER ORDER FROM THE U.S. DIST. COURT TO CLEAN UP THE STONES LEVEE SITE. THE COMPANY THUS MOVED ALL ITS OPERATIONS TO THE CRESSENT AVE. SITE. ON JULY 2, 1980 A FIRE OCCURRED AT THE CRESSENT AVE. SITE, AFTER THE FIRE THE SITE WAS CLOSED AND HAS BEEN CLOSED SINCE. THE FIRE OCCURRED IN THE PORTION OF THE BUILDING WHERE THE MIXING VATS WERE LOCATED AFTER THE FIRE WAS EXTINGUISHED THESE VATS WERE ALL FULL OF A WATER/SOLVENT MIXTURE. THERE WAS ALSO SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURAL DAMAGE TO THE BUILDING. THE ADJACENT PORTION OF THE BUILDING WAS FULL OF DRUMS, IF THE BUILDING WOULD HAVE COLLASPED MANY OF THESE DRUMS WOULD HAVE RUPTURED IN THE ENSUING RUBBLE. THE OLD CUYAHOGA RIVER CHANNEL IS NO MORE THAN 40 YARDS FROM THE BUILDING. THERE THE CITY OF CLEVELAND HAD THE DRUMS MOVED OUT OF THE BUILDING INTO THE YARD AT THE SITE. SINCE THAT TIME THE U.S. COAST GUARD HAD THE LIQUID IN THE VATS AND SOME OF THE RECYCLE-ABLE MATERIAL IN THE YARD AREA REMOVED USING 311(K) FUNDS. AS OF OCTOBER 13, 1981 THE USCG COULD NO LONGER USE 311 (K) FUNDS AT THIS SITE AND TURNED IT OVER TO EPA FOR SUPERFUND ACTION.

B. POPULATION AT RISK/ENDANGERMENT TO LIFE AND PROPERTY

MOST OF THE MATERIAL ON THE ABANDONED SITE IS FLAMABLE WHICH CREATES AN EXTREMELY HIGH FIRE HAZARD. ALSO THE DRUMS ARE IN A CONTINUING STATE OF DETERIORATION THAT WILL CAUSE MORE OF THEM TO LEAK FINDING ITS WAY TO THE RIVER VIA GROUNDWATER OR OVER THE SURFACE. SUCH LEAKAGE ALSO INCREASES THE FIRE HAZARD AT THE SITE. ALSO THERE IS A POSSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC EXPOSURE, THERE IS A BOAT DOCKING FACILITY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER ABOUT 50 YARDS AWAY. THERE IS ALSO A MAJOR EXPRESSWAY TO THE DOWNTOWN AREA (THE WEST SHOREWAY) PASSING WITHIN 20 YARDS SOUTH OF THE SITE WHICH IS ALSO ELEVATED ABOVE THE SITE. 10 YARDS TO THE EAST OF THE SITE IS AN EXISTING COMPANY THAT EMPLOYEES 20 TO 30 PEOPLE. ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE EXPRESSWAY IS A RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREA THAT IS DENSELY POPULATED. THE PAST FIRE AT THIS SITE CALLED FOR EVACUATION OF THREATENED PEOPLE AND CLOSING DOWN THE EXPRESSWAY FOR THREE HOUR.

4. WHY OSC IS ACTING NOW?

PRESENTLY THIS SITE HAS APPROX. 1500 DRUMS ON IT, HALF ARE IN THE OPEN YARD AREA AND HALF ARE IN A ENCLOSED GARAGE AREA. THE DRUMS IN THE OPEN YARD AREA CONTAIN ACETONE, MEK, DICHLOROETHYLENE, METHYL ALCOHOL, TOLUENE, XYLENE, AND TRICHLOROETHYLENE AMONG OTHER THINGS. NO SAMPLING OR ANALYSES HAVE BEEN PERFORMED ON THE DRUMS IN THE GARAGE AREA BUT WE EXPECT TO FIND SOME OF THE HARDER TO DISPOSE OF MATERIALS IN THIS AREA. DURING A 11/16/81 INSPECTION OF THIS SITE, 25 TO 30 OF THE DRUMS IN THE YARD AREA WERE FOUND SPILLED WITH THEIR CONTENTS ON THE GROUND. MOST OF THE MATERIAL SPILLED WAS EITHER POOLED ON THE GROUND OR HAD ALREADY SOAKED IN, SOME OF THIS MATERIAL MAY BE WASHED INTO THE RIVER BY RAIN RUNOFF. AT THIS TIME THE STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES DO NOT HAVE ADEQUATE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO ADDRESS THIS SITUATION.

5. WHO CERTIFIES THAT THIS INCIDENT PRESENTS AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE?

WAYNE NICHOLS THE DIRECTOR OF THE OHIO EPA HAD INDICATED THAT THIS SITE WAS ONE OF THE TOP 3 PRIORITY SITES UNDER CERCLA IN OHIO.

6. HOW MUCH MONEY WILL BE NEEDED TO SUPPORT REMOVAL ACTIVITIES?

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT $170,000 WILL BE NEEDED.

7. WHAT WILL FUNDS BE USED FOR?

PHASE 1 - REMOVE DRUMED AND SPILLED MATERIALS IN OPEN YARD AREA: ESTIMATED $70,000.

PHASE 2 - STAGE, SAMPLE, ANALYZE AND DISPOSE OF DRUMMED MATERIAL IN GARAGED AREA: ESTIMATED $100,000.

DUE TO THE IMMEDIATE THREAT THE OSC RECOMMENDS THAT PHASE 1 AND POSSIBLY ALSO PHASE 2 BE HANDLED AS IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ACTIONS.

8. CURRENT PROJECT CEILING: NONE

9. THE OSC RECOMMENDS THAT THE OPERATOR (RODNEY CRONIN) AND PROPERTY OWNER (PLAIN DEALER) BE ISSUED A VERBAL DEMAND FOR THE ACTIONS NEEDED. EILEEN BLOOM OF REGION V ENFORCEMENT DIVISION COULD HANDLE THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS.

MR. CRONIN HAS HAD AN OPEN INVITATION TO CLEAN UP THIS SITE SINCE THE JULY 1980 FIRE BUT HAS CONTINUOUSLY FAILED TO SUBMIT ANY WRITTEN PLANS FOR ACCOMPLISHING THE CLEAN UP.

THE PLAIN DEALER PUBLISHING COMPANY HAS THE NEEDED RESOURCES TO PERFORM A PROPER CLEANUP BUT THUS FAR HAS NOT TAKEN ANY ACTION ALONG THOSE LINES. DUE TO THE UNACCEPTABLE THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE THE OSC RECOMMENDS THAT WE GIVE THE P.D. NO MORE THAN A WEEK TO COME UP WITH A CLEANUP PLAN FOR PHASE 1 AND 3 WEEKS FOR PHASE 2.

10. RESPONSE CONSIDERED

ON SITE STABILIZATION WAS CONSIDERED TO BE UNACCEPTABLE AT THIS SITE DUE TO POPULATION DENSITY IN THE AREA. PHASE 1 COULD BEGIN WITHIN ONE WEEK OF AUTHORIZATION TO PROCEED. WITH PHASE 2 FOLLOWING RIGHT AFTER. DEPENDING ON WEATHER THE CLEANUP SHOULD TAKE 6 TO 10 WEEKS.

JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC, REGION V, U.S. EPA

WPCCLE WLKE
810-427-9255

CC: KEN SCHULTZ, OEPA
R. HANNAS, OEPA
D. WERTZ, OEPA
C. ADIE, COTP CLEVELAND
G. NIED, CLEVELAND AIR POLLUTION
EILEEN BLOOM, REGION V, EPA
D. ZAPPA, U.S. ATTORNEY, CLEVELAND

EPA SPILLS WSH

WPCCLE WLKE
NOVEMBER 30, 1981, USEPA, EDO, WESTLAKE, OHIO
TWX 710-822-9269 EPA SPILLS WSH
TWX 910-221-5191 WPCCHI

TO: H. VAN CLEAVE, USEPA, HEADQUARTERS
GREG VANDERLAAN, USEPA, REGION V

FROM: JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC

POLREP 2
SUBJECT: CMR SITE - CLEVELAND, OHIO
CASE NO.: V-82-303-JF

1. NOVEMBER 20, 1981 - VERBAL CLEANUP DEMANDS MADE UPON THE PLAIN DEALER (PROPERTY OWNER) AND MR. RODNEY CRONIN (OPERATOR). THE PLAIN DEALER SAID IT WOULD NOT TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CLEANUP. MR. CRONIN SAID HE WOULD SEE WHAT HE COULD DO. MR. CRONIN WAS GIVEN UNTIL NOON ON TUESDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1981 TO SUBMIT A WRITTEN CLEANUP PLAN TO THE OSC. NO FUTHER CONTACT WAS RECEIVED FROM MR. CRONIN.

2. NOVEMBER 25, 1981 - SAMSEL SERVICES HIRED FOR PHASE 1A OF CLEANUP. SECURE SITE, CLEANUP SPILLED MATERIAL, SAMPLE DRUMS OUTSIDE AND PERFORM COMPATABILITY TESTING.

3. NOVEMBER 25, 1981 - CLEANUP STARTED.

JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC, REGION V, U.S. EPA, EDO

WPCCLE WLKE
810-427-9255

CC: KEN SCHULTZ, OEPA
R. HANNAHS, OEPA
D. WERTZ, OEPA
C. ADIE, COTP CLEVELAND
G. NIED, CLEVELAND AIR POLLUTION
EILEEN BLOOM, REGION V, USEPA
D. ZAPKA, U.S. ATTORNEY, CLEVELAND

EPA SPILLS WSH

JANUARY 19, 1982, USEPA, WESTLAKE, OHIO

TO: ~~H. VAN CLEAVE~~, USEPA, HEADQUARTERS, Emergency Response Div.
~~GREG VANDERLAAN~~, USEPA, SUPERFUND, REGION V
Gross Oil
FROM: JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC

POLREP 3
SUPBJECT: CMR SITE - CLEVELAND, OHIO
CASE NO.: V-82-303-JF

ACTION

1. DECEMBER 23, 1981 SAMPLING OF 1600 DRUMS ON SITE HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THESE WERE BOTH THE PHASE 1 AND 2 DRUMS.

2. COMPATABILITY TESTING ON THESE SAMPLES IS CONTINUING. SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY JANUARY 22, 1982.

PLANS

1. DISPOSAL SITES FOR THE WASTE MATERIAL NEED TO BE FOUND. THIS WILL BE DONE WHEN COMPATABILITY TESTING IS COMPLETE. FROM PAST EXPERIENCE IT WILL TAKE AT LEAST A MONTH TO LINE UP DISPOSAL SITES.

JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC, REGION V, USEPA, EDO, A&HMD

WPCCLE WLKE
810-427-9255

CC: KEN SCHULTZ, OEPA
R. HANNAHS, OEPA Columbus
D. WERTZ, OEPA NEDO
C. ADIE, COTP CLEVELAND
G. NIED, CLEVELAND AIR POLLUTION
EILEEN BLOOM, REGION V, USEPA
D. ZAPKA, U.S. ATTORNEY, CLEVELAND

WPCCHI

WUTCO GA

230980145+
WPCCLE WLKE

0000289 08:20 FEB/04/1982

USCG CLV

WPCCLE WLKE
FEBRUARY 1, 1982, WESTLAKE, OHIO

FROM: OSC, USEPA, REGION V, A&HMD, WESTLAKE, OHIO

TO: USCG NINTH DISTRICT (TLX 980145 USCG CLV)
USEPA HQ, EMERGENCY RESPONSE (TWX 710-822-9269 EPA SPILLS WSH)
OHIO EPA, EMERGENCY RESPONSE
USEPA REGION V, SUPERFUND (TWX 910-221-5191 WPCCHI)

POLREP
CASE NUMBER: V-82-303-JF PROJECT NUMBER: SUPERFUND
SUBJECT: CHEMICAL MINERAL RECLAMATION

CURRENT STATUS

A TOTAL OF 1604 DRUMS HAVE BEEN SAMPLED BY SAMSEL ROPE AND MARINE - POLLUTION RECOVERY SYSTEMS.
ABOUT 20 PERCENT OF THE DRUMS SHOWED POSITIVE RESULTS FOR CHLORINE.
ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THE SAMPLES ARE FLAMMABLE.
SAMSEL IS TESTING 210 OF THE SAMPLES FOR CYANIDE/WATER MISCIBILITY/PH
THESE TESTS WILL BE COMPLETED BY FEBRUARY 3, 1982.
AFTER THE CYANIDE DATA IS ACQUIRED, FINAL DISPOSAL METHODS WILL BE DETERMINED.

STATUS: CASE OPEN

FREDLE/PAPCKE, OSC, A&HMD, REGION V, WESTLAKE, OHIO, EDO

CC: B. HARTIAN, 5XMS
R. GRIMES, 5EWHME
W. SANDERS/T. YEATES, 5S
C. SMITH, 5RA

WPCCLE WLKE
810-427-9255

CIUUCVICLV

USCG CLV

EPA SPILLS WSH

WPCCLE WLKE
MARCH 5, 1982, WESTLAKE, OHIO

TO: USEPA, HQ, EMERGENCY RESPONSE
(TWX 710-822-9269 EPA SPILLS WSH)
U.S. EPA, SUPERFUND, REGION V & ESD (TWX 910-221-5191 WPCCHI)
U.S. EPA, REGION V, EDO, GROSSE ILE, MI (TWX 810-231-7184 EPA GRI)

FROM: JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC

POLREP 5
SUBJECT: CMR SITE - CLEVELAND, OHIO
CASE NO.: V-82-303-JF

1. COMPATIBILITY TESTING HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF MATERIAL ON SITE:

NON-FLAMABLE, NON-HALOGENATED	9,204 GALLON
NON-FLAMABLE, HALOGENATED	11,557 GALLON
FLAMABLE, NON-HALOGENATED	6,114 GALLON
FLAMABLE, HALOGENATED	9,589 GALLON
TOTAL	36,464 GALLONS

2. COMPOSITE SAMPLES OF THE DIFFERENT WASTE CATEGORIES ARE BEING MADE. THESE SAMPLES WILL BE SENT TO DISPOSAL SITES FOR EVALUATIONS OF DISPOSAL METHOD AND COST.

3. DISPOSAL SITES BEING CONSIDERED AT THIS TIME:

CHEM CLEAR - CLEVELAND
ROSS & SONS - GRAFTON
MSD INCINERATOR - CINCINNATI
RESEARCH OIL - CLEVELAND
ALCHEMTRON - CLEVELAND

JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC, REGION V, USEPA, ESD, EDO

WPCCLE WLKE
810-427-9255

CC: KEN SCHULTZ, OEPA
R. HANNAHS, OEPA, COLUMBUS
D. WERTZ, OEPA, NEDO
C. ADIE, COTP CLEVELAND
G. NIED, CLEVELAND AIR POLLUTION
EILEEN BLOOM, REGION V, USEPA
D. ZAPKA, U.S. ATTORNEY, CLEVELAND

EPA SPILLS WSH

NP
9
DER
@
EPA SPILLS WSH

WPCCLE WLKE
MARCH 30, 1982, WESTLAKE, OHIO

TO: USEPA, HQ, EMERGENCY RESPONSE (TWX 710-822-9269 EPA SPILLS WSH)
U.S. EPA, SUPERFUND, REGION V (TWX 910-221-5191 WPCCHI)
U.S. EPA, REGION V, EDO, GROSSE ILE, MI (TWX 810-231-7184 EPA GRI)

FROM: JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC

POLREP 6
SUBJECT: CMR SITE - CLEVELAND, OHIO
CASE NO.: V-82-303-JF

A. ACTION

1. MARCH 30, 1982 ONE LOAD OF CONTAMINATED MATERIAL IS BEING SENT FOR LANDFILL DISPOSAL.

2. BULKLING OF LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS HAS STARTED.

3. 80 EMPTY DRUMS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SITE.

4. PROBABLE DISPOSAL SITES ARE ROBERT ROSS FOR ORGANIC LIQUIDS AND THE FONDESSY LANDFILL, PENDING ANALYTICAL RESULTS.

5. PCB'S HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE CATEGORIES OF FLAMABLE-NON HALOGENATED (25-50 PPM) AND NON FLAMABLE-HALOGENATED (10-15 PPM). FURTHER SAMPLING WILL BE NEEDED TO LOCATE ANY "HOT" DRUMS OF PCB CONTAMINATED MATERIAL.

B. PLANS

1. BULK AND DISPOSAL OF THE FALAMABLE-HALOGENATED AND NON FLAMABLE-NON HALOGENATED MATERIALS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

2. BULK AND DISPOSE OF SOLIDS.

3. LOCATE DISPOSAL SITES FOR VAT WATER AND SLUDGE.

4. LOCATE DISPOSAL SITE FOR INORGANIC MATERIALS.

JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC, REGION V, USEPA, ESD, EDO

WPCCLE WLKE
810-427-9255

CC: KEN SCHULTZ, OEPA
R. HANNAHS, OEPA, COLUMBUS
D. WERTZ, OEPA, NEDO
C. ADIE, COTP CLEVELAND
G. NIED, CLEVELAND AIR POLLUTION
B. BOWDEN, U.S EPA, REGION V, CDO
EILEEN BLOOM, REGION V, USEPA
D. ZAPKA, U.S. ATTORNEY, CLEVELAND

EPA SPILLS WSH

EPA SPILLS WSH

WPCCLE WLKE
APRIL 6, 1982, WESTLAKE, OHIO

TO: USEPA, HQ, EMERGENCY RESPONSE (TWX 710-822-9269 EPA SPILLS WSH)
U.S. EPA, SUPERFUND, REGION V (TWX 910-221-5191 WPCCHI)
U.S. EPA, REGION V, EDO, GROSSE ILE, MI (TWX 810-231-7184 EPA GRI)

FROM JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC

POLREP 7
SUBJECT: CMR SITE - CLEVELAND, OHIO
CASE NO.: V-82-303-JF

A. ACTION

1. APPROXIMATELY 5000 GALLONS OF LIQUIDS HAVE BEEN BULKED FROM THE TWO CATEGORIES OF FLAMABLE HALOGENATED AND NON-FLAMABLE NON-HALOGENATED. FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF THESE CATEGORIES SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF THE WEEK.

2. SOLIDS AND THE REMAINING CATEGORIES OF LIQUIDS ARE BEING STAGED FOR QUICK ACCESS AS SOON AS FINAL DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE.

3. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISPOSAL OF 5000 GALLONS OF CONTAMINATED WATER FROM THE VATS HAVE BEEN MADE AT CHEM CLEAR IN CLEVELAND. THIS WILL BE SHIPPED OUT AS SOON AS A DISPOSAL SITE FOR THE SLUDGE IN VATS HAS BEEN ARRANGED.

4. APRIL 6, 1982 BLIZARD CONDITIONS HAVE SHUT THE JOB DOWN TODAY. CONTRACTOR HAS BEEN WORKING 6-10 HOURS PER DAY. WILL SWITCH TO 6-12 HOURS PER DAY.

5. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS ARE BEING DONE TO HELP LOCATE THE "HOT" PCB DRUMS. THIS WILL PROBABLY TAKE AT LEAST 2 WEEKS TO COMPLETE.

B. PLANS

1. DUE TO THE NEW INFORMATION ON PCB CONTAMINATION AND DISPOSAL PROBLEMS, THE OSC NOW ESTIMATES THAT THE SITE CLEAN-UP COMPLETION DATE WILL HAVE TO BE EXTENDED TO THE WEEK OF MAY 17.

JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC, REGION V, USEPA, ESD, EDO

WPCCLE WLKE
810-427-9255

CC: KEN SCHULTZ, OEPA
R. HANNAHS, OEPA, COLUMBUS
D. WERTZ, OEPA, NEDO
C. ADIE, COTP CLEVELAND
G. NIED, CLEVELAND AIR POLLUTAION
B. BOWDEN, USEPA, REGION V, CDO
EILEEN BLOOM, REGION V, USEPA
D. ZAPKA, U.S. ATTORNEY, CLEVELAND

EPA SPILLS WSH

EPA SPILLS WSH

WPCCLE WLKE
APRIL 15, 1982, WESTLAKE, OHIO

TO: USEPA, HQ, EMERGENCY RESPONSE (TWX 710-822-9269 EPA SPILLS WSH)
U.S. EPA, SUPERFUND, REGION V (TWX 910-221-5191 ~~WPGGHII~~ WPGGM3)
U.S. EPA, REGION V, EDO, GROSSE ILE, MI (TWX 810-231-7184 EPA GRI)

FROM: OSC, USEPA, REGION V, ESD, EDO, WESTLAKE, OHIO

POLREP 8
CASE NUMBER: V-82-303-JF
SUBJECT: CHEMICAL MINERAL RECLAMATION - CLEVELAND, OHIO

1. FOUR MORE LOADS OF CONTAMINATED SOIL HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SITE.

2. TWO LOADS OF GREASE HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO THE DOHERTY LANDFILL IN GENEVA:

APRIL 9 - 2234 GALLONS (47 DRUMS)
APRIL 10 - 2530 GALLONS (53 DRUMS)

3. BULKING OF OUTSIDE DRUMS HAS BEEN COMPLETED:

CHLORINATED, FLAMMABLE - 3200 GALLONS
NON CHLORINATED, NON FLAMMABLE - 4500 GALLONS

4. BULKING OF INSDE DRUMS HAS BEGUN. AS THE DRUMS ARE EMPTIED, THEY WILL BE CRUSHED AND SENT TO A SCRAP YARD.

STATUS: CASE OPEN

JOSEPH FREDLE (DAP), OSC, ESD, EDO, REGION V, WESTLAKE, OHIO

CC: KEN SCHULTZ, OEPA
R. HANNAHS, OEPA, COLUMBUS
D. WERTZ, OEPA, NEDO
C. ADIE, COTP CLEVELAND
G. NIED, CLEVELAND AIR POLLUTION
R. BOWDEN, U.S. EPA, REGION V, CDO
EILEEN BLOOM, REGION V, U.S. EPA
D. ZAPKA, U.S. ATTORNEY, CLEVELAND

EPA SPILLS WSH

EPA SPILLS WSH

WPCCLE WLKE
APRIL 27, 1982, WESTLAKE, OHIO

TO: USEPA, HQ, EMERGENCY RESPONSE (TWX 710-822-9269 EPA SPILLS WSH)
U.S. EPA, SUPERFUND, REGION V (TWX 910-221-5191 WPCLMB)
U.S. EPA, REGION V, EDO, GROSSE ILE, MI (TWX 810-231-7184 EPA GRI)

FROM: OSC, USEPA, REGION V, ESD, EDO, WESTLAKE, OHIO

POLREP 9
CASE NUMBER: V-82-303-JF
SUBJECT: CHEMICAL MINERAL RECLAMATION - CLEVELAND, OHIO

A. ACTION

1. DRUMS OF SLUDGES IN THE FLAMABLE HALOGENATED (YELLOW COLOR CODE) AND NON FLAMABLE NON HALOGENATED (WHITE COLOR CODE) CATEGORIES ARE BEING SENT TO THE FONDESSY SECURE LANDFILL IN TOLEDO, OHIO. SINCE APRIL 19 FIVE LOADS OF DRUMS (270 DRUMS) HAVE BEEN SHIPPED.

2. TWO HIGHLY CONTAMINATED PCB DRUMS HAVE BEEN ISOLATED IN THE NON-FLAMABLE HALOGENATED CATEGORY. THE REST OF THE LIQUIDS IN THAT CATEGORY ARE BEING BULKED FOR DISPOSAL.

3. ALL DRUMS HAVE BEEN MOVED OUT OF THE GARAGE AREA AND HAVE BEEN STAGED.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. AS OF THIS TIME $180,000 OF THE $205,000 AUTHORIZED FOR THE PROJECT HAS BEEN SPENT. IT IS NOW ESTIMATED THAT ANOTHER $100,000 WILL NEED TO BE AUTHORIZED TO COMPLETE THIS PROJECT BY MAY 25, 1982. THUS THE OSC REQUESTS AN INCREASE IN THE CEILING TO $305,000 ON THIS CLEAN UP.

2. THE REASON FOR THE INCREASED COST IS TWOFOLD. FIRST THE DISCOVERY OF PCB'S ON THE SITE HAS CAUSED US TO DO ADDITIONAL WORK IN THE AREA OF COMPOSITE TESTING TO HELP LOCATE THE PCB DRUMS AND DISPOSAL. THIS HAS COST US TIME AND MONEY.

3. ALSO THE SEVERE WINTER CAUSED A 2 MONTH SHUTDOWN OF THE JOB RESULTING IN A NEED FOR OVERTIME WORK TO COMPLETE THE JOB WITHIN THE SIX MONTHS TIME FRAME REQUIRED. THIS IS THE SECOND MAJOR FACTOR FOR THE INCREASED COST.

STATUS: CASE CONTINUES

JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC, ESD, EDO, REGION V, WESTLAKE, OHIO

WPCCLE WLKE
810-427-9255

CC: KEN SCHULTZ, OEPA
R. HANNAHS, OEPA, COLUMBUS
D. WERTZ, OEPA, NEDO
C. ADIE, COTP CLEVELAND
G. NIED, CLEVELAND AIR POLLUTION
R. BOWDEN, U.S. EPA, REGION V, CDO
EILEEN BLOOM, REGION V, U.S. EPA
D. ZAPKA, U.S. ATTORNEY, CLEVELAND

EPA SPILLS WSH

NP
e
EPA SPILLS WSH

WPCCLE WLKE
MAY 13, 1982, WESTLAKE, OHIO

TO: USEPA, HQ, EMERGENCY RESPONSE, TWX 710-822-9269 EPA SPILLS WSH
USEPA, SUPERFUND, REGION V, TWX 910-221-5191 WPCLMB
USEPA, REGION V, EDO, GROSSE ILE, MI, TWX 810-231-7184 EPA GRI

FROM: OSC, USEPA, REGION V, ESD, EDO, WESTLAKE, OHIO

POLREP: 10
CASE NUMBER: V-82-303-JF
SUBJECT: CHEMICAL MINERAL RECLAMATION - CLEVELAND, OHIO

A. ACTION

1. 15 LOADS (APPROXIMATELY 810 DRUMS) OF SOLIDIFIED SLUDGES HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE FONDESSY LANDFILL IN TOLEDO, OHIO.

2. FOUR (4) MORE DRUMS OF PCB'S HAVE BEEN FOUND BRINGING THE TOTAL TO 6 PCB DRUMS ON SITE.

3. 84,500 LBS. OF ORGANIC LIQUIDS (APPROXIMATELY 11,000 GALLONS) HAVE BEEN SENT TO ROLLINS FOR INCINERATION.

4. ORGANIC LIQUIDS IN FLAMMABLE-NON HALOGENATED AND NON FLAMMABLE-HALOGENATED CATEGORIES ARE ALMOST BULKED. THIS SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF THE WEEK.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. TO FINISH THE CLEANUP THE FOLLOWING DISPOSAL MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED.

MATERIAL	DISPOSAL SITE	EST. COST
12,000 GALLON ORGANIC LIQUID	ROLLINS	$20,000
6 DRUMS OF PCB OIL	ROLLINS	5,000
5000 GAL. OF WATER IN VATS	CHEM CLEAR	2,000
5000 GAL. OF SLUDGE IN VATS	FONDESSY	7,000
SLUDGE - 350 DRUMS	FONDESSY	10,000
ACIDS - 25 DRUMS	?	2,000
	TOTAL	$46,000

2. COST TO DATE IS APPROXIMATELY:

INITIAL SAMPLING AND COMPATABILITY TESTING		$ 70,000
ON SITE WORK		
LABOR		94,000
MATERIAL		20,000
EQUIPMENT		57,000
SECURITY		5,000
ANALYSIS		15,000
DISPOSAL		55,000
	TOTAL	$316,000

3. ESTIMATED COST TO FINISH JOB:

ON SITE WORK	
LABOR	$ 23,000
MATERIAL	10,000
EQUIPMENT	26,000
SECURITY	2,000
ANALYSIS	8,000
DISPOSAL	46,000
TOTAL	$115,000

4. THE OSC WILL NEED AN ADDITIONAL $150,000 AUTHORIZED TO COMPLETE THIS JOB BY MAY 25, 1982.

STATUS: CASE CONTINUES

JOSEPH FREDLE, OSC, ESD, EDO, REGION V, WESTLAKE, OHIO

WPCCLE WLKE
810-427-9255

CC: KEN SCHULTZ, OEPA
R. HANNAHS, OEPA, COLUMBUS
D. WERTZ, OEPA, NEDO
C. ADIE, COTP CLEVELAND
G. NIED, CLEVELAND AIR POLLUTION
R. BOWDEN, USEPA, REGION V, CDO
EILEEN BLOOM, REGION V, USEPA
D. ZAPKA, U.S. ATTORNEY, CLEVELAND

EPA SPILLS WSH

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

DATE: July 6, 1979

SUBJECT: Analytical Results: Data Set EDO 386
Samples From Chemical Mineral Reclamation

FROM: Emilio Sturino PhD *Emilio Sturino*
Chief, Organic Lab Section, CRL

TO: A.R. Winklhofer, Director
Eastern District Office

Thru: Curtis Ross, Director
Central Regional Laboratory

Listed below are the chemical results for subject samples. A copy of the results was given to John Barney of the Enforcement Division on June 25, 1979

If you have any questions regarding these analysis, please call me at 353-8370.

Sample #79-EF01S01

Compound Detected	Concentration
Acetone	86%

Sample #79-EF01S02

Compound Detected	Concentration
Acetone	83%

Sample #79-EF01S03

Compounds Detected	Concentration
Acetone	17%
Trichloroethylene	83%

Sample #79-EF01S04

Compounds Detected	Concentration
Methyl ethyl ketone	58%
Ethyl acetate	17%
Hexane	10%
Heptane	11%

Sample #79-EF01S05

Compounds Detected	Concentration
Acetone	5%
1,1,1 trichloroethane	<1%
Trichloroethylene	<2%
Tetrachloroethylene	51%

Sample #79-EF01S07

Compounds Detected	Concentration
Acetone	<1%
2-nonyne	<1%
Octahydro-2-methyl pentalene	<1%
Tricyclo (3,3,1,13,7) decanone	<1%
3-methyl bicyclo (3,3,0) octane	<1%
2-methyl-cis-bicyclo (3,3,0) octane	<1%
1-ethyl-1-methyl cyclohexane	<1%
Trimethyl cyclohexane	<1%
3,4,4 trimethyl-2-hexane	<1%
Propylcyclohexane	<1%
1 ethyl-2-methyl cyclohexane	<1%
Tetramethyl-3-hexene	<1%
Isomer of tetramethyl-3-hexene	<1%

Sample #79-EF01S09

Compounds Detected	Concentration
Acetone	<5%
2 methyl propanol	<5%
Trichloroethylene	66%
4 methyl-2-pentanone	6%
Tetrachloroethylene	13%
Toluene	5%

Sample #79-EF01S10

Compounds Detected	Concentration
Methylene Chloride	6%
Acetone	2%
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	1%
1,2-dichloroethane	39%
1,1,1 trichloroethane	<1%
Carbon tetrachloride	99%
Trichloroethylene	19%
2-methyl hexane	<1%
Tetrachloroethylene	<1%
Toluene	<2%
Xylene and xylene isomer	<2%

Sample # 79-EF01S11

Compounds Detected	Concentration
Methyl ethyl ketone	<1%
2 methyl-1 pentene	<1%
3 methyl-1-pentene	<1%
Hexane	2%
Trans-1,3, dimethyl Cyclohexane	<1%
Toluene	26%
3 methoxy hexane	30%
N-heptane	3%
Ethyl benzene	1%
Xylene	1%
Methyl Cyclohexane	<1%

Sample #79-EF01S12

Compounds Detected	Concentration
Ethanol	12%
Methyl ethyl Ketone	1%
Ethyl acetate	<1%
3,3,6-trimethyl bicyclo (3,1,0) hexane-2-one	<1%
Toluene	<1%

Sample #79-EF01S13

Compounds Detected	Concentration
1,1,2 trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	<1%
1,2 dichloroethane	<1%
1,1,1 trichloroethane	<1%
Carbon tetrachloride	<1%
2-Methoxy ethanol	<1%
Trichloroethylene	<1%
Methyl cyclohexane	<2%
4 Methyl-2 pentanone	<1%
Toluene	1%
Ethylbenzene	1%
1,1,1 trichloro-2,2,2 trifluoroethane	1%
Xylene and isomer	11%
Trimethyl benzene	1%